

THE NAPANE

Vol. XXXVI] No. 43—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

W. COXALL

having recently gone through his stock of Crockery and found it much larger in many lines than it should be at this season of the year, has decided to place it on the market at reduced prices in order to reduce it.

Give him a call before buying and save money.

17th June, 1897.

Never Regard the Jug, but look what it Contains.

Our store is small in room, but there is lots of goods that must be cleared out at a sacrifice price to make room for our fall goods. We will state a few articles:

Men's All-Wool Suits, worth \$6.50, for \$3.25.

Youths Suits at \$2.85.

Boys 3-piece Suits regardless of value.

Waterproof Coats at \$5.00, worth \$7.00.

Straw Hats at half price.

All-Wool Pants for 95c.

We have the best Overalls at the lowest price.

Oxford and Colored Shoes at a sacrifice price.

You cannot judge the value of the goods without seeing them. You are always welcome to come and look without fear of being bothered to buy. If you will come right away you will get the advantage.

A. M. VINEBERG,

The Wonderful Clothier, Dundas St., Henry Block, Napanee

Jubilee Flour

Is a grade of flour which we are offering at \$1.80 per bag. We have other brands which we are offering at \$2.10, \$2.25, \$2.35, \$2.40 and \$2.50.

We have now in stock the finest lot of Shorts ever offered in Napanee.

WINDSOR SALT.

A full line of groceries at lowest price for best goods. Armour's Potted Meats at 7c. a tin. Blue Plums at 10c. a tin.

TAYLOR & MORRIS,

(Blewett's Old Stand.)

NEW PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Now in full operation. All kinds Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Custom work done on shortest notice. Get our prices before buying. Mr. Embury is prepared to draw plans for parties wanting them.

Embry, Jackson & Co.

NEW MILLIN.

As an evidence of the popularity of our to the number of people who attended our openin

As a proof that we are able to please yo stock of new bright and up to date goods which ber our Millinery goods are marked at the regul

MISS BAKER,

Men's Rigby-Waterproofed Frieze

We show something special in Men's Frieze Ulst Waterproofed; would be cheap at \$10.00, and ou for these goods.

Ladies' Underwear. Children's

We are sole agents for the celebrated "Alpine" U Children's commence at 10c. per garment. In th garment which you will find it hard to equal,

Men's Ready-made Suits at \$5.00.

We are this season showing a very large variety Suits at \$5.00. They will beat anything you ha

Ladies' Kid Gloves 39c. per pair.

We open this week a special bargain in Ladies' 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 39c. per pair. You can't buy as They won't last long at this price.

Ladies' Jackets.

We have this week received a special bargain in regular \$7.00 goods and our price is only \$4.50. stock of Ladies' Jackets is entirely new this seao Our prices are absolutely the lowest. We canno

A special in Man's Pants at \$1.25c. per pair.

Men's Wool Hose 2 for 25c.

Special Table Linens at

Napanee's Largest and Cheape

T. W. SIMPSON, B.A., M.D., C.A.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
Edinburgh.
Office—Dr. Grant's late residence, Bridge St

MARGARET P. SYMINGTON, M. D.

C. M., Licentiate of Royal College of

Physicians, Edinburgh.

Diseases of Women and Children.

Residence north side Market Square, 4th door

west John street.

Consulting hours 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., and 6 to 8

p.m. Telephone 87.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician, Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 514

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 54

DEROCHE & MADDEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block.

Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rates

H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 514 J. H. MADDEN

MORDEN & RUTTAN,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Solicitors for the Merchant's Bank of Canada etc., etc.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

G. F. RUTTAN.

Private funds to loan at five per cent.

A. S. ASHLEY,

DENTIST

16 Years in Napanee.

34 Years Experience.

Rooms, Albert Block, Napanee

DENTISTS

C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.S.

Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and graduate of Toronto University.

OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK.

Visits made to Tamworth the first Monday in each month, remaining over Tuesday.

Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.

All other Mondays C. D. Wartman will be in

Yarker.

Napanee office open every day.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

H. HUNTER, Prop.

This commodious hotel is centrally situated having every convenience for the travelling and business public. Large yard and sheds for farmers.

Good table, best of wines liquors, and cigars.

The comfort of guests is made a first consideration.

JAS. AYLESWORTH,

General Business Agent.

POLICE MAGISTRATE for the Provincial

Ecclesiastical District of Addington.

Conveyancer,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Commissioner, etc., in H.C.J.

Clerk, 7th Division Court, of the

County of Lennox & Addington

TAMWORTH.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

I have several good farms of 50, 100 and 200

acres at most moderate prices, and very easy

terms of payment.

Save all dwellings in the Town of Napanee.

Farm lands and city lots in Ma'ntob.

Insurance in Stock and Mutual Companies.

Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good Real

State property. Apply to

M. C. BOGART,

Napanee.

WANTED.

CANVASSERS—"Queen Victoria: Her Life and

Rule" has captured the British Empire. Extra-

ordinary testimonials from the great men; send

for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says, "The best

best popular Life of the Queen I have seen." Her

Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation.

Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic rec-

ommendation. Canvassers making \$15 to \$40 weekly.

Prospectus free to agents. THE BRADLEY-GA-

HOUSES TO LET.

Two commodious dwellings on Centre St. Plenty of good water, hard and soft. For particulars apply to S. CASEY DENISON,

MUNICIPALITY OF THE UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF DENBIGH, ABLINGER AND ASHBY, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, by the honourable Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Denbigh House, in the village of Denbigh, in the township of Denbigh, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors or omissions in the Voters' Lists of the said Municipality for 1897.

All persons having business at the court are required to attend at the said time and place.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk of the said Municipality of Denbigh, Ablinger and Ashby. Dated at Denbigh, this 13th day of September, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voter's List Act, issued by the Honourable the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington at the Town Hall, Township of North Fredericksburgh, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER THE 21st, 1897 at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors or omissions in the Voter's List of the Municipality of North Fredericksburgh for

All persons having business at the said Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

N. B. MILLER,

T. Clerk.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1897.

Temperature of Food.

The temperature of the things we eat and drink is hardly ever noticed; still, it is of considerable importance that food or drink should be of the right temperature. For healthy people hot articles of food should be served at a temperature about half that of the blood, but for infants it is imperative that milk should be given at blood-heat. Drinks intended to quench thirst are about right at a temperature of from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Drink or food at extremely high or extremely low temperatures may do damage, and are most harmful when swallowed rapidly. Drinking water is best taken at 55 degrees, seltzers and soda water should be slightly warmed and beer should not be cooled to more than 60 degrees; red wine is best at 65 degrees; white wine at 59; champagne is the one liquor which is best at the lowest temperature allowed, but should not be taken colder than 45 degrees. Coffee and tea should not be taken hotter than from 105 to 120 degrees; milk is considered cold at 60 degrees, when it will be found to have the best aroma.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

There is a very simple method of curing hydrophobia and that form of epilepsy which is so frequently mistaken for it, which cure is known as the Buisson treatment, and is effected by forcing the poison through the pores of the skin by profuse perspiration. In cases where convulsions have already taken place, says a correspondent of The Boston Transcript, the patient should enter a vapor bath, with temperature from 127 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and remain there until all symptoms of hydrophobia have disappeared. Where these baths are used as a preventive, one should be taken on each of seven consecutive days. This remedy is so simple that if no Russian or Turkish bath can be had it is quite possible to gain the desired result in any room by excluding the air as much as possible, placing patient in a chair over a lighted oil stove, on which is a pan of hot water, and, having wrapped 'em in blankets, allowing the patient to sweat out the poison.

Sunstroke.

A new theory of sun-stroke has recently been expounded and is of particular interest at this season, when the source of the world's heat is getting in its hottest work. This theory is that what is called sunstroke is in fact the creation within the blood of the victim of a specific poison that acts upon the nerve centres or ganglia and so affects the brain and the other organs of the body and often causes death. The poison is created by a sort of chemical reaction and is thought to be made possible by certain conditions of the kidneys. The intense heat is, of course, the prime cause of the reaction, and is aided by injudicious use of foods and drinks. The next effort will be to secure, if possible, a sample of the poison element itself in order to analyse it, and perhaps to find an antidote. The recent remedies for sunstroke are practically confined to efforts to reduce the temperature of the body of the victim.—Washington Star.

THE ROB

COAL

\$4.50 to \$5.50.

For your winter's supply of Coal go to

DAFOE'S

—AT THE—

'BIG MILL'

and choose from the best stock of Hard Coal offered in Napanee, and at prices to suit the times.

\$4.50 to \$5.50 per Ton.

I have nothing to say about other people's Coal but will guarantee my own to be equal to any Coal sold in Canada, and mined in the Scranton District. Call at the office and see samples and get prices before purchasing. We give value for your money and 2000 pounds for a ton.

J. R. DAFOE.

very beautiful in floral designs and wrought with tiny bits of colored rhinestones.

Passengerette will claim its customary popularity. It is always in demand, and this season's designs are more intricate and striking than ever before. Two-toned silk passengerette will also be in fashion. Passengerette wrought with jet will be worn, and Vandyke point effects will be much in favor.

The old-time cordings are coming back into fashion again. The cordings are always in striking contrast to the color of the dress they trim.

Tucks as a trimming are to be all the vogue. Very fine tucks will be used, and they will trim not only the sleeves of the new gown, but the skirts.

The Fashion in Portieres.

The newest portieres for the coming season banish the old-time superstition that bad luck follows the peacock. This proud, gayly colored bird appears to be the most popular design for fall, both on the heavy and thin hangings. The latest Liberty velvets, which are so satisfactory as portieres, are stamped with small peacocks, in some of the Liberty velvets the peacock is seen in all the glory of its natural colors, and then again it appears in colors of which the real bird never dreamed.

The peacock is also conspicuous on the newest gauze silk curtains.

In addition to the Liberty velvet portieres there is a very effective new material for hangings called Oxford velvet. This has a smooth, shaded appearance and comes in delft blue and white, in two shades of olive, in dull red and cream color and in a variety of other tints.

The shadow tapestry is one of the novelties of the fall season. It is expensive, but is exquisite in its changing tints.

The tapestry with a Pompadour stripe is another novelty. One particularly effective pattern shows the figured background in old lavender, and the stripes in a soft cream color.

An inexpensive material for hangings, which always looks well, is called Singapore lattice. It is an open work woven cord fabric and costs but 50 cents a yard and is fifty inches wide. It can be bought in all the new popular shades. The most fashionable sash curtains are made of Calcutta net in either cream or pure white. This material looks like a fairly coarse net, and is finished with a Louis XVI. edge.

The basement muslins in various designs will also be used for sash curtains.

For bedrooms the gossamer prints will be much used. This material makes an exceptionally dainty curtain. It is sheer in quality and has a colored stamped design.

NEE EXPRESS.

CANADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1897.

\$1 per Year in advance; \$1.50 if not so paid.

11/6/98

VERY.....

In our Millinery Department we point with pride
our Millinery we point you to our splendid
display on Saturday last.
se you in Millinery we point you to our splendid
which we sell at the very lowest prices. Remem-
brable Dry Goods advance.

Head Milliner.

eze Ulsters.

Ulsters with storm collars, slashed pockets, and belt Rigby
and our price is only \$7.00. We are sole agents in Napanee

s Underwear.

the Underwear the best Underwear in the market. The
In the Ladies' we have two special prices 25 and 50c. per
al,

00.

riety of patterns in very extra values in Men's Ready made
you have ever seen.

r.

lies' Kid Gloves, 4 button, black only, in sizes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$,
uy as good a quality in other stores for double the money.

In in Ladies' Frieze Jackets in sizes 34, 36 and 38 only
.50. We wish to call your attention to the fact that our
season and that most of the lines are controlled by ourselves
cannot be undersold.

Children's Wool Hoods at 25c. each.

Flannellettes from 4c. per yd. up.

is at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. worth 50c.

pest Dry Goods Store

MILL WOOD

Delivered to any part of the town at \$1.80c.
per cord.

Leave your order at C. P. R. Telegraph Office
or at our yard office and prompt dispatch will be given.

The Rathbun Co'y.

R. SHIPMAN, Agent.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in
items from the surrounding district must
sign their names to correspondence as a
sign of good faith, not for publication.
Any correspondence received without the
name attached will not be published.

TAMWORTH.

Mr. George Milligan, son of James
Milligan, met with a painful accident on
Wednesday. He had the end of his finger
jammed so badly that it had to be amputated
at the first joint.

Our citizen, W. A. Fuller, has got a
splendid matched span of horses. They
look fine.

STELLA.

Stephen Tugwell celebrated his ninety-
second birthday on the 18th, ult. He is
still hale and hearty. He resides with his
son, S. K. Tugwell, reeve of the island.

David Baker is here from Midland to
visit his mother, who is critically ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Mouray are visiting friends
at Ottawa.

Our township show will take place on
Oct. 5th.

GLENMORE.

Mr. Wes. Wood and Miss Stella Wood,
of Brockville, spent Sunday at Maple
Lawn.

Miss Nellie Smith arrived home last week
from Napanee.

Mr. Clarence Tanney and Mrs. James
Connel attended the Sunday school conven-
tion at Athens last week.

Mrs. J. F. Smith is visiting in Gananoque
and Kingston.

All fancy goods at a reduced price at
Pollard's Bookstore to make room for new
importations.

CENTREVILLE.

We have had a couple of heavy frosts in
this section which did quite an amount of
damage to corn and buckwheat. Threshing
is nearly all completed in this vicinity.

The township fair held here on Saturday
proved a grand success. The exhibits
greatly exceeded those of any previous one,
both in quantity and quality. It has been
estimated that there were two thousand
people on the fair grounds. The concert in
the hall on the same evening was largely
attended.

Corn huskings are raging at present, one
every night.

E. H. Perry is visiting friends in Cloyne.
Visitors:—Miss K. McGrath and J. B.
Weese, Croydon, Messrs. W. McAuley and
D. J. McConnell.

Prompt, Pleasant, Perfect. Norway
Pine Syrup is a prompt, pleasant and perfect
cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis,
hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, croup,
whooping cough, quinsy, influenza and all
throat and lung troubles. 25c. and 50c. at all
drug stores.

BATH.

The evaporator is running full blast.

Store houses are being filled very fast
with the new crop, making the village
lively.

We can get up without the feather bed

MORVEN.

J. H. Hicks has sold his horse and rig.
The Sabbath school quarterly review was
conducted in the White church on Sabbath
by the president of the township association,
P. A. Mabee, of Odessa.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the
death of the eight months' old daughter of
Mr. Bland, which took place on Monday
morning.

The death of Mrs. Ruttan occurred on
Saturday morning. The funeral took place
on Monday to Bath cemetery.

D. Henwood, John St. is having his
house repaired.

The infant child of Edward Lund, of
Ernestown, died on Tuesday.

Mr. Hume, of Burnbrake, father of Mrs.
Dr. Bissonette, died on Sunday.

Harry Hudson, of Bath, was married to
Miss Jessie Sandis, of Kingston, on Wed-
nesday.

Axes, saws, lanterns, lamps, agate ware,
mitts, scoops, N. P. copper tea Kettle at
Boyle & Son.

790 boxes of cheese were boarded at
Napanee on Wednesday. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. was bid but
no sales were effected.

Mr. Leslie Davis, of Napanee, was
quietly wedded to Miss Tressa Howard, of
Deseronto, at Belleville on Wednesday
afternoon. They will reside in Napanee.

After a Severe Cold, "Hood's Sarsa-
parilla has cured me of scrofula. I was
weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsa-
parilla built me up and made me strong
and well. After a severe cold I had catar-
hal fever, I again resorted to Hood's
Sarsaparilla which accomplished a com-
plete cure." SARAH E. DEVAY, Annapolis,
Nova Scotia.

The agent representing the Payne Medi-
cine Company who has visited every house
in town and left a circular referring to
their medicines, is carrying with him a
volume of testimonials, which go to show
some wonderful cures attributed to Payne's
Silver Pill and Payne's Pain Reliever.
Their medicines will be on sale at all the
principal places.

By advertisement in another column of
this paper it will be noticed that Messrs. T.
G. Davis and Robert Ford (late of Roblin
& Ford) have received their fall stock of
English and Canadian suitings and over-
coatings. The stock, we have been in-
formed, has been bought for "spot cash"
and as their expenses are reduced to the
minimum they are enabled to sell at
bottom prices. We are informed that
where parties require it, they can purchase
cloth and trimmings and have them cut by
Mr. Ford or have them made up on the
premises at the option of the purchaser.
It is needless to say that Mr. Ford's reputa-
tion as cutter has long been established in
this town, he having been cutter formerly
for Davis Bros. some years ago and more
lately in business for himself under the
name of Roblin & Ford, having a large
ordered clothing trade. Intending pur-
chasers would do well to give them a call
before purchasing. Their premises are
located in the second flat of the Coates
Block, south side of Dundas Street, over
Fennell's hardware store.

BINSON CO.

A RAINY PROTEST.

I doan complain 'bout Mister Rain,
But he us mighty rough!
En' pears des like he never know
Des when we got enough!

De sky des leaky es kin be
Sence he let down de bars;
I wish he w'd be lightin' home,
En' stop de holes w'd stars!

De lean cow 'lowin' in de lane
De wuss you ever seen;
She wanta know why Mister Rain
Done drown out all de green.

I doan complain 'bout Mister Rain,
But he us mighty rough!
He fallin' so, he never know
Des when we got enough!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The Relations of the Fleecy Milkweed and the Busy Bee.

Two months hence an occasional silk messenger will float away from the glistening clouds about the open milkweed pods, but who ever thinks the bees of June for them? The flower is but a bright anticipation—an expression of hope in the being of the parent plant. It has but one mission. All its fragrance, all its nectar, all its beauty of form and hue, are but means toward the consummation of the eternal edict of creation—"Increase and multiply." To that end we owe all the infinite forms, designs, tints, decorations, perfumes, mechanisms and other seemingly inexplicable attributes. Its shield must bear its own peculiar welcome to its insect, or perhaps to its humming-bird friend, or counterpart; its nectaries must both tempt and reward his coming, and its petals assist his comfortable tarrying.

Next to the floral orchids, the mechanism of our milkweed blossom is perhaps the most complex and remarkable, and illustrates as perfectly as any of the orchid examples given in Darwin's noble work the absolute divine intention of the dependence of a plant species upon the visits of an insect.

Our milkweed flower is a deeply planned contrivance to insure such an end. It fills the air with enticing fragrance. Its nectaries are stored with sweets, and I fancy each opening bud keenly alert with conscious solicitude for its affinity. Though many other flowers manage imperfectly to perpetuate their kind in the default of insect intervention, the milkweed, like most of the orchids, is helpless and incapable of such resource. In close this bundled umbel in tarlatan gauze, and it will bloom days after its fellow-blooms have fallen, anticipating its consummation, but no pods will be seen upon this cluster.—William Hamilton Gibson.

Electricity From Street Dirt.

An economic and scientific experiment began in London when Lord Kelvin opened at Shoreditch the combined electricity and dust destruction works erected at a cost of about \$750,000. The destructor cells are capable of burning 20,000 tons of ashbin refuse yearly, and the heat given out is sufficient for the electric light and power of the whole of Shoreditch, with a population of 124,000 besides supplying heat to the adjoining bath and wash houses.

In Paris lamps will be lighted for the first time on Monday by electricity furnished by a destructor.

The unique municipal enterprise is exciting the liveliest interest in scientific and municipal circles in Great Britain and abroad. If successful, it promises to revolutionize the public supply of electricity, as the vestry of Shoreditch promises to supply electricity at twopence (4 cents) per unit in the day time and at fourpence (8 cents) per unit at night time.

During a preliminary test 150 pounds pressure of steam was raised in the boilers from dust alone, absolutely no coal being used.—Industrial World.

Paper Piping.

The experiments being conducted in and with pipes made of paper are attracting universal attention. The material used is cellulose paper, soaked in asphalt. The pipes are said to be impermeable, capable of resisting heavy pressure, not subject to the ordinary deterioration, and not affected by the action of electric currents. If the continued use shall confirm the expectations warranted by the practical tests, it is probable that the underground pipe making industry will be revolutionized, providing the cost of manufacture does not

forbid a market. No thoroughly effective remedy for rust and wear, caused by ground electric wires, has been discovered, unless, indeed, this may prove the case, and a relief from these evils will be eagerly embraced, even if a radical change in construction and material of the piping is necessary.

The Brain of a Clam.

It is only within a comparatively short time that the existence of an organ properly termed a brain in the lowest orders of animals has been recognized. Of course, very far down in the scale of creation one finds hardly more than a system of nerves and ganglia, with nothing especially recognized as representing a brain. But even a clam may be said to have a sort of brain, though it is extremely small; it can be dissected and properly identified as the thinking centre or principal ganglion of the creature. This principal nerve bunch or ganglion has direct control over the so-called "foot" of the clam. When it comes to the higher mollusks, such as the squid, nautilus, argonaut and other cephalopods, it is found that they possess quite large and well developed brains.

Strange Things Pneumatic.

This is the zag of things pneumatic. A St. Louis man has invented a rubber cloak which can be transformed into a mattress by blowing it up. Everything is blown up nowa days. A patent has been granted a kind of cap which, being blown up, may be made to serve as a pillow at night or as a life preserver in case of shipwreck. This is a most convenient thing to travel with on the ocean. There is also a life preserving corset. Better than any of these, however, is a peculiarly buoyant fabric devised by a German. It is interwoven with the quills of geese or other birds and is intended for wearing apparel or for linings. So light is it that a person on a voyage, if clad in a suit of it, may be sure of floating in case of disaster or falling overboard.

The Greatest Diving Fest.

The greatest diving fest ever attempted was that of the raisins of treasure that sank with a steamer near Seal Rocks, New South Wales. News has been received here that every box of sovereigns that went to the bottom has been saved by the men who worked under the sea at a depth of 27 fathoms. The names of the divers are May. At times they were in pressure of 70 to 75 pounds to the inch, causing them great suffocation. Catterthorn was wrecked in April on the voyage from Hong Kong. Fifty-four of and passengers lost their lives, brave Captain Shannon. The cargo consisted of produce an in sovereigns.—San Francisco

Of Course, He Was Not.

Mrs. Wellment—"Are you in Weary Willie (indignantly) Dye I'd be relyin' on tota- ers for support if I had a wife?"

Straw Hat Possibilities.

Very elegant wall pockets are made of old hats. Indeed, the possible straw hats are endless. You can take a roughly braided band which you wore last summer, line it with azure-satin, twist it to any graceful shape you please, on the upper surface of the flitting brim paint or embroider a group of flowers, and to the lower attach a large bow of ribbon with broad loops, and you have an ornament which sets off the wall splendidly. The deep crowns of the pocket, and the brim makes the picturesque part, and you would hardly suppose that with so little you could do of a straw hat, so to buy a few ideas. Line it with a sister of sses, or ide, and with a scrap of a need in

WANTED.

Men and Women who can work and writing six hours daily. Journeymen will be contented with moderate Address.

NEW JER

EAS CO.

turning over like the one near Odessa.

Harvest is over at last and there only remains a little threshing to be done to make the farmer comparatively a free man.

Our new mail driver, Mr. N. S. Ball makes his first trip between here and the station on the 4th, Oct.

Mr. and Mrs. Roddie Johnston who have been visiting friends at Rochester, N. Y., for the past ten days, returned home on Sunday last per St. North King.

Miss Mary Keller has returned home from a visit with friends at Centreville.

Mr. Henry D. Wemp of the St. North King gave our village a flying call on Sunday last.

The inspector of weights and measures was in the village on Tuesday, testing scales.

Severe Headache Cured. Dear Sirs,

Being troubled with a severe headache I was advised by a friend to try Laxa Liver Pills. I only used half a bottle and have not since suffered from the complaint. They seem to be a perfect cure."

WILTON.

Rev. Mr. Flemming after a four weeks absence has returned and taken charge of his services as usual Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons, and Miss Rose Shibley leave Thursday on the excursion for Detroit, and Miss Jean Lake, for Chicago.

Miss F. A. Thompson who has been living with her brother in Watertown for the last four years is home on a visit to her parents, she purposes leaving for New York next week to reside with her brother, H. L. Thompson.

Miss Annie Forsyth has returned from Napaeae, where she was nursing Mrs. Sidney Warner. Mrs. Warner's many friends here are glad to hear of her convalescence.

Miss Ida Hicks has returned from Toronto.

The Ned-tick rising scare draws crowds from here as well as other places.

Miss Ethel Johnson, Kingston, spent Saturday and Sunday at W. H. Neilson's.

Miss Tessie Nixon, Camden East, spent Sunday at H. Miller.

Bright's Disease. "They have done me any amount of good," were the words of Mr. Neilson Green, Galt, Ont., in speaking of his rescue from kidney and primary difficulty by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Green says that he only tried them out of curiosity, but it was a lucky experiment, for Doan's Pills made a complete cure in his case. He is now a cured man, feeling strong, well and in good spirits.

NAPANEE MILLS.

Kate Mowers is seriously ill with fever. Gertie Carscallen has recovered from an attack of fever. Miss Lott has recovered from her recent illness.

Dr. Carscallen, health officer for Camden, accompanied by Dr. Beaman, made a thorough inspection of the village last week. He strongly condemned the public spring, as well as several other things detrimental to health. It is necessary that everything possible be done to improve the sanitary condition of things in this vicinity.

G. B. Allan is seriously ill.

Miss Stirling, of Valleyfield, Que., is visiting friends here.

Miss Rook has returned from a visit to Prince Edward county.

James Kehoe returned Saturday evening from a trip to several Yankee cities. From Syracuse he went to Warner, some ten miles from that city, to visit the former superintendent of the Napanee cement company, E. W. Bravender, who now has charge of the Empire cement works, Warner N. Y.

D. A. Nesbit, principal of Newburgh high school, occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church on Sunday last.

There has been a great deal of petty thieving in those parts during the past summer. A vigilance committee has been formed and some who are suspected of being guilty parties are being closely watched.

James Sunmerville is very low at present and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Thomas McAvoy, of Campbellford, is the guest of his brother, W. A. McAvoy. His wife and children have been visiting friends in these parts for some time.

Dan McNiel, spending the summer in the vicinity of Owen Sound, returned home last week.

M. A. Ganger had a small tumor removed from the side of his neck. It is healing up satisfactorily.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil. The great pain cure. Used externally cures rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, bruises, stiffness, pain and soreness of every description. Internally used it cures gout, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, quinsy, etc. Price 25c., all bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it.

EXCELSIOR.

A Manufacture of Wood That Has Many Uses.

The material known as excelsior is not refuse, nor is it made of shavings; it is an article of regular manufacture. Excelsior is of invention, and it was first made in the United States, says The New York Sun, thirty-five or forty years ago, the present output amounts to thousands of tons annually, and the use of it is all the time increasing.

Excelsior is made in many parts of the country, almost always in mills that are in close proximity to the forests from which the supplies of wood are taken. A considerable amount of excelsior is made in conjunction with other manufacturers; for example, it is not unusual to set up a few excelsior machines in a lumber mill. There is, however, at least one concern in the United States that makes nothing but excelsior, and has, at a number of different points, mills devoted solely to the production of these curling fibres of wood.

Basswood and poplar are the woods used in the production. The logs are sawed into lengths of eighteen inches, which is the length of a fibre of excelsior. These blocks are split into halves and the wood is properly seasoned. Excelsior is made of different degrees of coarseness and fineness of fibre. In the manufacture a series of knife points run down the face of the block cutting into the wood in parallel lines that are spaced according to the width of the fibre to be made. A following knife slices off the whole face of the block thus scored. The fibres curl and commingle as the knife sets them free. An excelsior machine makes 200 to 300 strokes a minute, every stroke cutting off a tier of fibres across the face of the block. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing about 250 pounds. At wholesale excelsior sells at \$16 to \$40 a ton.

Excelsior is extensively used for packing purposes, and in the manufacture of bedding and various other upholstered uses. It is also largely used for filtering purposes, and it has various other uses. Excelsior is now manufactured in Germany and France, where it is called wool wood. The wood used in the manufacture in those countries is brought from Norway and Sweden, and the manufactured product costs more there than it does here.

Seat on the Platform.

During the ten years he was in Australia as bishop of Melbourne, Dr. Moorhouse, the present bishop of Manchester, made himself very popular by his geniality, tolerance and common sense. One night the bishop was about to lecture in a little township perched on a plateau in the Australian Alps. The hall was packed, but a young bushman, attired in a striped shirt and moleskin trousers, and wearing a flaming red comforter, was determined to push his way to the front. He thought he saw a vacant seat on the platform and made for it. "Would you mind shoving up a bit, missus?" he said to a quiet, pleasant-faced lady. "No, no, you mustn't sit there," interposed a local clergymen. "That's the bishop's wife," Nonsense," said the bishop, who had overheard the remark. "Squeeze up a bit, Mary." Mrs. Moorhouse laughing obeyed, and the young bushman in many-colored attire sat by the side of the bishop's wife throughout the lecture.

Pneumatic Snow Plow.

A citizen of Atlanta, Ga., has invented an electricity-driven pneumatic snow plow that is entirely unlike anything ever before brought out. The snow is scraped from the roadway by a shear, and then blown out of the way by an air blast from a blower, which latter is driven by two 30-horse power motors. When passing teams the wind gate may be closed and snow permitted to accumulate until the air is turned on again. Neither the snow remaining or removed is packed. The plow is adjusted in regular work to remove fifteen inches.

Potato in a Fever.

Vegetables, suffering physical injury, thrown into a state of fever. Potatoes showed a rise of temperature of a little over 2-10 of a degree at the end of the second day, falling to the end of the fifth day.

Cured Nervous Twitching and Sleeplessness.

Geo. Webster, of Forest, writes:—"For a number of years I suffered greatly from nervousness, twitching of the muscles and sleeplessness. I tried almost every known remedy without relief. I was induced as a last resort to try South American Nervine. The first bottle benefited me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it."



SLOAN'S INDIAN TONIC

Cures Salt Rheum and Seald Head.

Mrs. Thomas Holder, of Aylmer, says:

"I have been a great sufferer for a good many years with Salt Rheum, so bad at times it was impossible for me to wash a dish or do any housework, but after taking one bottle of Sloan's Indian Tonic, it took every particle of the disease out of my system, and made a perfect cure. It has now been four years since I took the medicine and the disease has not returned yet."

Price \$1, 6 for \$5. All dealers or address

THE SLOAN MEDICINE COMPANY, OF HAMILTON, LIMITED



BABY WAS CURED.

DEAR SIRS.—I can highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. After my baby had diarrhoea after all other means failed, so I give it great praise. It is excellent for all bowel complaints.

MRS. CHAS. BOTT, Harlow, Ont.

THE HEAD MASTER

GENTLEMEN—I have found great satisfaction in the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and consider it invaluable in all cases of diarrhea and summer complaint. It is a pleasure to me to recommend it to the public.

R. B. MASTERTON, Principal,

High School, River Charlo, N.B.

S*****S

The Dominion Bank

ESTABLISHED 1871.

CAPITAL — \$1,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND — \$1,450,000.00

Drafts received and interest allowed.

Drafts on all parts of Great Britain and United States bought and sold.

E. H. BAINES, Agent.

THE - MERCHANTS - BANK

OF CANADA

Head Office, — Montreal

Capital paid up, \$6,000,000

Surplus, \$3,000,000

INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES PAID ON DEPOSITS.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

W. A. BELLHOUSE,
Manager, Napanee Branch

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 1st 1897.

THE Patrons are out of the fight, but they will be in the fight just the same.

No reasonable doubt now exists but that Mr. Whithey and his lieutenants are "agin the Government."

THE "Hog Diplomacy" of the United States is on a par with the fighting policy of a certain French Canadian who yelled "to scare z' udder fellow."

THE Brockville Recorder thus moralizes: Of course its tough for the con-

GIVE UP THEIR DEAD.

THE ALPINE GLACIERS YIELD ARKWRIGHT'S BODY AFTER 31 YEARS.

In This Latest Instance the Identification Is Absolutely Complete—One of the Most Thrilling of Mont Blanc Adventures Vividly Recalled.

The news has been received from Geneva, Switzerland, that the body of Capt. Henry Arkwright, buried under an avalanche, Oct. 13, 1866, has been recovered, says The Chicago Post. It was found almost two miles below the place where the intrepid Englishman lost his life, and was in the main well preserved. It had been hurled by the avalanche into a crevasse of the glacier, and had moved down the mountain side with that creeping giant of the Alps until it was restored at the melting edge of the ice. The feet and head are lost. They were doubtless ground away by the ceaseless crushing of the glacier in its movement. But the rest of the body is perfect. Identification is complete. The hands are preserved. The right hand is remarkably lifelike and natural in appearance. Even the red tint of blood is preserved in that member.

In the pocket of the gray waistcoat of the fashion of thirty years ago was found a blue-bordered white handkerchief quite as good as new. Capt. Arkwright's initials are embroidered in the corner. There is a gold stud in the linen collar, and a large stud in the shirt front with a small diamond star in the centre. Among the trinkets taken from the pockets was a silver cigarette case. The gold watch is entirely uninjured. With the chain it was found near the body, evidently having been dragged away in the slow movement of the glacier. An inquest was at once held by the justice of the peace, the Mayor, a doctor, and the local gendarmes. The remains were buried at Chamonix, awaiting orders from England if any of Capt. Arkwright's relatives or friends can be found.

The story of Capt. Arkwright's death is one of the most thrilling in the annals of Mont Blanc adventure. He had been an aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; was a scholar and also a traveler. But he was quite unused to Alp climbing. At 5.30 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 13, 1866, he, with his guide, Michel Simond, two porters named Francois and Joseph Tournier, and accompanied by Silvain Couttet of the Pierre Pointue and a servant—the latter two apparently being voluntary assistants to a party already formed—left the Grand Mulets for the ascent of Mont Blanc. They took the route of the "ancient passage," and had gone but a little way, probably less than five miles, when an avalanche descended upon them. Such visitations have always been peculiarly common on this route, and it is and always has been regarded especially dangerous.

Couttet heard the rumbling and knew in an instant what was the matter. He gave the alarm, and, with his servant, succeeded in getting away. Capt. Arkwright and his guides, either because they did not understand or became confused, turned in the wrong direction and were overwhelmed in a tremendous avalanche of rocks, ice and snow. The Alpine Journal, vol. 2, page 383, says not a trace of the men could be discovered by the survivors. But this is plainly an error, for Venancie Payot, writing in 1870, proves that the body of Francois Tournier was discovered by M. Couttet before he abandoned the search. He found the crushed body among the blocks of loosened ice on the Grand Plateau. Later, according to the author of "Oscillations des Quatre Grandes Glaciers," he discovered the bodies of two of the others and gave them burial. While he was still pursuing his search another avalanche descended and the last trace of the missing Englishman was lost.

Michael Payot, one of the porters, who was living last year, was awarded the "medaille d'honneur," and a diploma by the Ministry of the Interior for his conduct on the occasion. But every book of travel gives "bad guiding" as the cause of the lamentable accident. In his "Tramp Abroad," Mark Twain gives a serious account of the loss of Capt. Arkwright—one of the few serious passages in the book. It may be remembered that in the same volume the author relates how, learning that this apparently stationary field of ice was really moving down to the valley of the Rhine, and desiring to visit that valley, he went out with his baggage, took a position on the glacier, and waited for it to deliver him at the river-side. But the truth is as his tale indicates. The glaciers, added to at the summit by perpetual condensation and freezing of the vapors that rise from the valley, press

Bilioousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, cause the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DEADLY KIDNEY DISEASE.

The Only Way to Avoid The Great Destroyer.

Once clear to the individual that kidney disease is a result of uric acid and oxalate of lime, which have their place in the human system, hardening and forming into stone like substances, and the folly of treating such a disease with any medicine other than a liquid and one that will dissolve these solids, there will be little trifling with pills, powders and remedies of this character, which cannot possibly effect a permanent cure. The success of South American Kidney Cure is due to the fact that as a liquid it immediately reaches the diseased part, and dissolves these alkalies and hard substances. It never fails.

CREAM RIPENING.

Scientific Experiments With Bacteria Ferment in Milk Products.

Prof. Conn gives these results of experiments with bacteria ferment in milk, cream, and its products:

1. The cream in ordinary dairies always contains bacteria, a large majority of which are perfectly wholesome and which give rise either to good flavors and aromas in the butter, or at least produce no injurious effect upon the cream. They are perfectly consistent with the production of the best quality of butter.

2. In the months of May and June the variety and number of these types of bacteria is decidedly greater than in the winter months, and this probability explains in part the better quality of the butter at these seasons.

3. Occasionally a dairy or a creamery may be impregnated with a species of bacteria that grows rapidly and produces a deleterious effect upon its butter. This will produce in all cases a falling off in the quality. The trouble may be due perhaps to a single cow, inasmuch as the milk of individual cows may sometimes contain species of organism not found in others, even in the same barn. It is, however, commonly impossible for the firmer or the butter-maker to find the source of such injurious bacteria.

4. Creameries and dairies will in many cases be supplied with bacteria giving rise to desirable flavors, aromas, and a proper amount of acid. This is commonly the case from the fact that the good flavoring species are abundant, but it will not always be the case. It is more common in June than at other seasons of the year, simply because the variety of bacteria is greater at this time and hence the greater likelihood that some species which produce the proper aroma and flavor will be present. Probably also some of the desirable species are especially abundant in the green food of cows in June.

5. If cream be inoculated with a large culture of some particular kind of bacteria this species will frequently develop so rapidly as to check the growth of the other bacteria present and thus perhaps prevent them from producing their natural effects. Hence it will follow that the use of starters will commonly give rise to favorable results even though the cream is already somewhat largely impregnated with other species of bacteria before the inoculation with the artificial starter. This fact lies at the basis of the use of artificial starters, either with or without pasteurization. To produce the desirable result it is necessary to have the starter contain a large abundance of some favorable species which by its growth can both check the development of the ordinary cream bacteria and can develop a proper flavor by itself.

The Weigh Room Measure.

One-half a number 10 brass shell with a heavy coppered wire handle smoothly soldered to the shell for its whole length. The whole length of the

THE BOUNTY...
alizes: Of course it's tough for the convicts of a prison to be deprived of their tobacco. It is also disagreeable for them to be deprived of their liberty, but it has to be done.

THE KINGSTON NEWS is kind enough to inform the officials of the Ontario Government that they will all be bounded when Mr. Whitney comes into power. This contingency is so remote that it need occasion these gentlemen no uneasiness.

MR. WHITNEY is honest enough to admit that the Ontario Government doesn't tax the people but he affects to fear that the course the Government is pursuing will bring on direct taxation. Conservative stumpers have been holding up the bugaboo of direct taxation for the past fifteen years and still we are no nearer to it now than then.

Poor packing is the only thing that stands in the way of a large, profitable and permanent market being established for Canadian fruit in Britain. The last consignment of Canadian peaches, pears and tomatoes reached England in excellent condition, but the packing is complained of. Bad packing has militated against the sale of our apples in the Old Country during the past and our shippers should see to it that this defect is remedied.

TARTE is a bad man. Have we not the testimony of the Tory press to substantiate this. Parliament placed \$3,439,920 at his disposal for the year 1896-97. Out of his appropriation Mr. Tarte expended during the year \$1,748,933, leaving a balance of \$690,981. By the economical administration of his department Mr. Tarte saved over \$60,000 as compared with his predecessor in office. He is saving too much, and he knows too much: hence the Conservative wail.

MR. ST. JOHN, of Toronto, an authority on hogs, affirms that the Ontario Government keeps one hog in a bog. The Government built a pigery on, at, or near a bog from which there arises an offensive fog. The fog from the bog proved detrimental to the health of the hogs and they wasted away until there was only one hog in the hogery. Mr. St. John is of the opinion that the Government should keep more than one hog in the bog. With great originality, terseness and clearness he rises to remark: "It is time for a change." We heartily agree with him. If Mr. St. John doesn't soon change that speech he will become bogged and lose himself in the political bog which is yawning for him.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Years of Suffering From Rheumatism Relieved by One Dose of Medicine.

"For many years," writes Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of the well-known birch manufacturer, of Highgate, Ont., "I was sorely afflicted with rheumatic pains in my ankles, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicines, I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight the first dose gave me more relief than I had had in years, and two bottles have completely cured me. You can publish this letter."

PROOF FROM THE PEOPLE. Mr. Geo. Bushkin, missionary for the International Mission in Algoma and North-West. He writes: "I wish to say that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been to me a wonderful, soothng, speedy and effectual remedy. It has been my companion for several years during the labors and exposures of my missionary work in Algoma. Well it is for old and young to have it in store against the time of need, which so often comes without warning." GEO. BUSHKIN. Missionary.

Best pair turkeys—Alex Walker, Geo. Clancy.

Geese—Geo. Clancy, Jas Hinch.

Ducks—E Hawkins, Geo. Clancy.

Fowls—A Wilde, Rev. Woodcock.

Best boar—W A Potter.

Breeding sow—W A Potter, M. Lochhead.

Boar pig—Wm Whelan, W. Harten.

Sow pig—W Whelan, W. Harten.

Best boar—Jno Lockridge, W A Potter.

Breeding sow—W A Potter, M. Lochhead.

Boar pig—M. Lochhead, W Whelan.

Sow pig—W A Potter, M. Lochhead.

Best ram—W S Nugent, Wm. Nugent.

Ram lamb—A Walker, W. Nugent.

Best ewe—A Walker, Wm. Nugent.

Ewe lamb—W M. Nugent, A. Walker.

Fine wool ram—W A Potter, E. Hawkins.

Ram and lamb—W A Potter, E. Hawkins.

Best ewe—W A Potter, A. Walker.

Ewe lamb—W A Potter, E. Hawkins.

The exhibition of ladies' work, dairy products and implements was large and varied.

In the evening an excellent concert was given in the town hall at which Napenee talent ably assisted.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE BEFORE YOU DIE.

When you die at home your chief view is economy. Home dyeing economy means the very best results from a minimum of expense, time and trouble.

Your objects and desires are fully realized only when the Diamond Dyes are used for your work. If you are one of the less unfortunate who simply take a package of dye of the color required from your dealer, you will in nine cases out of ten suffer loss and great disappointment, as many merchants will hand you some common dye ruinous to your goods, dangerous to handle and worthless as far as coloring power is concerned, and on which a very large profit is made. If you secure the Diamond Dyes your success is sure and certain.

Diamond Dyes have a long record of triumphs in home dyeing work; they have been used and tested in every land, and have become friends and family necessities. Happy women everywhere dye with Diamond Dyes.

His Great Luck.

"And you say your husband is already on his way back from the Klondyke?"

"Yes, he has had enough of it."

"Well, am I to congratulate you or not?"

"Oh, we're independently rich now, if that's what you mean."

"Indeed!" Your husband, I suppose, struck a valuable mine the first thing."

"No, he didn't do any mining at all."

"Then how did he get rich?"

"He was lucky enough to be the first man to reach the place with a barrel of whisky."—Cleveland Leader.

Circumstances Had Changed.

"I hear, cap'n, dat you needs a waiter on board dis man-o'-war."

"Yes, Silas; but did you not ask for your discharge about a year ago?"

"So I did, cap'n, but de ship was going to de West Indies, an' I was engaged to my gal."

"Well, the ship is going to China now, Silas."

"So, I heerd, cap'n, but Ise married now."—Life.

A Difference.

"I can argue with anybody here," said the contentious man fiercely. "I can argue."

"Oh, yes, you can argue," said the quiet little man in the corner: "the misfortune is that you can't reason."—Boston Traveler.

Going to Extremes.

"Miss Wilkins is terribly afraid of mice. Do you know the prevention she takes when she goes sailing?"

"No."

"Always goes in a catboat."—Exchange.

Origin of Potato Bugs.

The Colorado potato beetle receives its common name from the fact that its native home was at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, where it fed on a species of wild potato quite common to this region, known as the Sandbar (Solanum rostratum). It was collected there and described by Thomas Say in 1824. It was first mentioned in 1859, when some of the early settlers of Western Nebraska reported it feeding in large numbers.

petual condensation and freezing of the vapors that rise from the valley, press downward with mountainous weight. There is no support beneath. The foot of the glacier is in the warm valley, and is perpetually melting.

The pressure from above crowds down the miles and miles of ice, in many places hundreds of feet in thickness, and it slides downward imperceptibly but surely. Here and there the inequalities of the rocky track over which it moves cause the glacier to bend and even break into crevasses. A number of adventurous Alpine climbers have been hurled into these crevasses. In three cases it was impossible to find them, and the bodies have been delivered—one after twenty-five years—at the melting point or the verge of the glacier below.

Put none has ever remained concealed for such a length of time as has this. Almost thirty-one years have passed since London was horrified to learn of the terrible accident. The news came just at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Russia. The whole city and nation were cheering over the international event, and it would seem that the loss of one man, and he not especially famous or influential, would have had no effect upon the people. But the death of Capt. Arkwright touched a singular chord in English society. It was in the very height of the era of Alpine climbing, and the "first ascents" of various peaks were the most engrossing incidents among the upper classes of society. The gloomy reputation of the Grand Passage added to the horror of the event, and all London paused in the midst of its festivity to mourn.

Of course, the accident caused no checking of the custom. Mountain climbers continued to be social lions, and the rage continued until there were no more dangerous summits to scale without finding at the top the register of a brood of common names. The method of guiding have been perfected since Capt. Arkwright lost his life, and few accidents now occur.

Points in Country Road Making.

In country road-making there is much plowing of roadsides and scraping away of the surface soil. This is almost always a mistake. But the farmer should see to it that at least the work of road improvement does not obstruct the entrances to his fields. Making it easy for the farmer to use any part of his farm is for him about the most necessary part of road improvements. Out of this field into the road he will each year draw many loads, besides the loads of manure he will likely draw into it. If a plowed edge or ditch obstructs the entrance to the field many wagons will be needlessly broken. If a ditch is required in the roadside opposite a gate, the path master may be obliged to convert it at that point into a sluiceway, with stone or tile passage for the water. An underdrain beside the road, three feet deep, with good outlet, is the best way to improve most poor roads. But whatever the method adopted, the farmer should see to it that road improvement does not obstruct gateways that he has to use.

Money in Medicinal Plants.

Many medicinal plants can be grown with profit, as the demand for some kinds is increasing. Absinthe (wormwood) can be raised as far north as New England, and this country imports it from Europe. Saffron, which sells for eight dollars per pound, may be grown in nearly all sections. Peppermint and spearmint find ready sale, and sage, which is well-known to every farmer, is imported, frequently selling at \$150 per ton. Then there are horseradish, boneseed, mandrake, bloodroot, pennyroyal, etc., which are regarded as weeds in some localities, all of which are largely used and have a value in market.

A Good Bed For Winter Wheat.

Wherever the potato crop can be got off in time for seeding with fall grain, it makes the very best seed bed. No plowing is needed if the weeds are kept down. It is only necessary to pile the potato vines in heaps and burn them, starting the fire in a brush heap, if the potato tops are too green to burn readily. A great deal of plant food is developed after growing a crop of potatoes. It is chiefly water and carbon, with some potassium, which is mostly found in the potato tops.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if written confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, part of my story, which I have written, by which I was permanently restored to health and mainly live, after years of suffering from pernicious rheumatism, night losses and weak shrunk life, etc., etc., and avoided by the quacks and nearly lost faith in medicine. I have now a new, well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make certain means of cure known to all sufficient to help and save many lives. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the poor to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp, WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P.O. Box 96, St. Henri, Que.

whole length. The whole length of the measure is conveniently about eight inches. A handle bent as shown at the top and soldered together gives a firm hold, and also will hang on the rim of the wash can.

With a teacup, and a bowl of the double strength solution on the scale arm, a dip into the milk, and one into the solution decides the quality of the milk. This weigh-room measure, says Horatio's Dairyman, from which the article and illustration are reproduced, may be well made at a cost of only 25 cents.

Profit in Winter Dairying.

When convenient to a good market a better profit can be realized from winter dairying than in summer. There is a better demand for milk and butter, and if care is taken to produce a good article a better price can be realized. But it is not advisable to go into the business haphazard.

So far as can be done the farmer may seek to diversify his products. The conditions under which the farm work must be done should determine what line of farming should be the principal industry.

One of the first essentials in profitable dairying is good cows, and in winter dairying it is quite an item to have them come fresh in the fall.

Another item that must be looked after in good season is good shelter for the cows. There must be plenty of room; the quarters must be comfortably warm, and yet clean and well ventilated, so that there will be no foul odors. In order to economize time, and in this way lessen the cost of production, the quarters should be arranged conveniently, both as regards cleaning and feeding.

To make dairying most profitable liberal feeding is necessary. This means that the cows that are giving milk must have as much wholesome, nutritious food as they will eat and digest. There must be a good variety; this is necessary in order to keep up a good appetite. A cow must eat well if she is to milk well. She may eat well and convert her food into growth or gain, but she cannot milk well unless she is well fed.

Leonine Dairy Wisdom.

In these close times it will not pay to winter unprofitable animals—now is the time to decide and begin to feed everything that is to be turned off.

Little things represent the difference between profit and loss.

A well bred and well raised calf makes the cheapest and most satisfactory cow.

Dairymen complain everywhere that good cows are difficult to procure.

The way out of the difficulty is to breed and rear your own cows. In this way you can improve your dairy every year. By using a Thoroughbred butter sire and rearing heifers from the very best cows, the problem is solved.

If you have everything else all right and let the cream stand until it is too sour, you will reduce the value of the butter made from it several cents per pound.

The butter will have a sour smell and taste and will rapidly become rancid.

The cream should be stirred frequently so that it will ripen evenly.

The butter should be packed as quickly as possible and excluded from the air, and taken to the consumer while the aroma is delicious.

The practice is becoming more firmly established every day of eating freshly made butter. Consumers have learned to appreciate it, and will have no other.

How to Fatten Dry Cows.

The most good we ever got out of pumpkins was to take a dry cow we wanted to fatten, the her in the barn and give her all she would eat and she would seem to fatten very fast. Then sell her to the meat man; don't kill her yourself. Our method of feeding western feeds is to purchase that kind that will, with the kind we have, bring the ration up to one of protein to four of carbohydrates, and that is generally largely cotton seed with some shorts.—R. W. Ellis, in Farm News.

Waiting for "Mike."

Michael Sullivan, an old soldier, is recounting his experiences in the Crimea: "So the Commander in Chief rides up as the army shuddered in line of battle, and he calls out:

"Is Mike Sullivan in the ranks?"

"Here I am, General," said O.

"Then let the engagement begin," said

Long Boots!

We have the best range of Long Boots in Napanee.

TAKE A LOOK AT THEM
THE PRICES WILL SUIT YOU

Buying for 4 Big Stores, wholesale and retail, enables us to sell lower than the lowest.

HAINES & LOCKETT,
4 BIG SHOE STORES.

Napanee, Belleville, Kingston and Trenton.

T. G. DAVIS & ROBERT FORD

(Late of Roblin & Ford.)

beg to announce the receipt of Fall and Winter Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Worsteds, Vicunes, and all the newest goods up to date at the lowest bottom prices.

Clothing made to order in all the Latest Styles.

Perfect fit, workmanship and good trimmings guaranteed.

Customer's have the option of having goods made up on the premises or cut and trimmed if so required.

A call solicited before purchasing.

T. G. DAVIS

ROBERT FORD.

FATTENING FOWLS.

They Should Be Separated and Put By Themselves.

Place six or eight together in a close coop without a roost, and just sufficiently large to allow their moving about, without crowding each other. The front of the coop or box only needs to be lathed open work, and should be arranged so as to make it nearly dark as soon as they are done feeding, since during the balance of their existence the more quietly they can be kept the more they will improve. They need no exercise. It must be borne in mind that fat only is added by this process, the lean or flesh must be made before, and unless the fowl has attained the proper standard in this respect it is almost useless to try to fatten it. Now give them plenty of fresh water and all they will eat for two or three weeks in this kind of coop, and at the end of that period they will be better fit for the butcher than they will ever be after that period. The manner of feeding and keeping the fowls in this confinement is a very simple affair, and we have found it efficacious as well as feasible. Cooked food, and all they will devour morning and night, with cracked corn and wheat at noon, will fatten healthy poultry in less time than any other food that we have ever experimented with. The mash should be composed of good corn meal two parts and boiled potatoes one part. Into a pailful of this meal and vegetable food, well mixed, while hot, drop one pound of lard, tallow or pork scraps, and mix this fat substance through the mass. Feed this while warm, and give only what the fowls will eat up clean as a meal. — Western Plowman.

A Grain Chute and Measure.

Where the grain is stored above the cattle or horse stable it can be brought

A Joy That Endures.

Cures Made By Paine's Celery Compound Are Permanent.

Recent Testimony Of a Lady Cured Years Ago.

Some years ago Mrs. D. O'Connor, of Guelph, Ont., suffered from the tortures of indigestion, neuralgia, heart trouble, noise in the head, sleeplessness, despondency and weakness. Her case was an exceptionally serious one, as her troubles had been dragging her down for over twenty-five years. At the time her case quite baffled the skill of the best doctors.

Getting wearied with medical treatment that gave no promising results, she was fortunately directed to that life saver, Paine's Celery Compound, and like thousands before her, she found a new life. Mrs. O'Connor was recently asked the question, "What is your present opinion of Paine's Celery Compound?" She answered as follows:

"In reply to your communication regarding Paine's Celery Compound, would say that I cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted as I was. It did for me all that was required. My advice to every one I come in contact with is 'Always keep a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound in the house.' Several people have used it on my recommendation and have been benefitted. You can use these lines in any way you desire."

cut. A broad stick of wood is sunk in

CAPONS.

The Market Results of the Operation by One Who Knows.

We reproduce herewith the cut of capon, showing just how this class of poultry should be dressed for this market. You will notice that the feathers are left on the neck, legs, wings and rump, and also that the tail feathers are left on. Otherwise capons should be dressed for this market the same as other fowls, except that they should be dry-picked, as it would be impossible to scald them and leave part of the feathers on, and if they are scalded, the same as other chickens, they will not bring any more than the price of common fowls, for they are distinguished more by the way they are picked than in any other manner. All other chickens sell better in this market scalded, while turkeys sell best dry-picked.

P. S. Sprague, of the Sprague Commission Company of Chicago, a firm which deals largely in poultry, writes as follows on the subject of capons and their market:

Capon are in the best demand with us from the first of November until the first of May. For the last year or two there have been a great many common



CAPON READY FOR MARKET.

roasters dressed in capon style and sent to this market, which has hurt the capon trade some, but still good capons always bring a good price. The larger the birds are, the more they will bring per pound. Birds that weigh less than

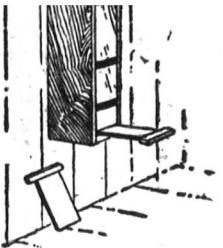
After Many Years

A SUFFERER IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Suffered From Weak Heart and Could Not Safely Walk Any Distance—How the Pulse of Life Was Adjusted.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

The romance of unwritten facts of real life far exceeds the rich elaborations of fiction. A peep behind the scenes would furnish us with adequate proof that there is more of care, trial and severe anxiety in human life than floats on the surface. We find many whose experience has almost incessantly fluctuated between health and sickness; little if any of this is obtruded upon the notice of the world, or breathed into human ear. You may secure the confidence of some of these sufferers who will rehearse to you a dark catalogue of pains and aches that are often ill understood by the friends and inadequately treated by the physician. Thanks be to the mighty genius that discovered the now famous panacea for the ills to which humanity is subjected when suffering from impoverished blood or a shattered nerve system, thousands have, and thousands are still using to the greatest advantage Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have passed the ordeal of experiment again and again with ever increasing honor. The following statement is from one who was rescued from seeming permanent enfeeblement and distressing heart action. Miss Fisher, of Lancaster township, Glengarry county, is a maiden lady. About eight years ago Miss Fisher was seized with weakness and a distressing sensation in the region of the heart. It was attributed to several causes, all possibly more or less true, they were overwork, exposure etc. She was certainly weak and the action of the heart was abnormally rapid. The doctor in attendance pronounced the ailment nervous palpitation of the heart and she received treatment accordingly for two years. At this stage she took to her bed she was so low. For twelve months she lay receiving only domestic attention. She improved somewhat, however, and was able to be taken to a friend of hers near Lancaster village, Mrs. J. Hancy, where she was under medical attendance and took medicine for about



GRAIN CHUTE AND MEASURER.

down to the first floor by a chute running directly down from the bottom of the bin or bins. Put a slide at the bottom. To be able to measure out various quantities have slides arranged at different distances above the bottom, the spaces between each one and the bottom slide holding quarts, a peck, half bushel, bushel, etc., as desired. One slide will answer for all the openings above the lower one. A bit of leather over the slots inside will keep the grain from coming out of the open slots. This device will be found a very great convenience and labor-saver.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Rations For Horses.

We talk about the loss of the horse business from one cause or another, but the most mischief comes from the want of proper food, says an exchange. This means loss to the horse and greater loss to the farmer. A good per cent. of the horses seen on the streets of any town show insufficient or unbalanced food supply. Horses that have been ill-fed when young are almost invariably small, long-legged, light-carrion, and narrow-chested. Some of them have a great deal of energy, but all are soon exhausted, unfit for protracted exertion. Growing-up horses, when much reduced by deficient nourishment, require more food to put them into working order than would have kept them for two or three months in the condition they require to possess when going into work. When a horse is starved, besides losing strength and flesh, his bowels get full of worms and his skin covered with lice. Very often he takes mange, and sometimes he does not moult, or the hair falls out suddenly and entirely off, leaving the skin nearly bald for a long time. The skin of an ill-fed horse is always rigid, sticking to the ribs, and their hair dull, staring, soft, dead-like. If not famished to death they recover strength and animation with good and sufficient feeding, but starvation always spoils the shape of a growing horse.

Anchoring a Corner or End Post.

Where wire fencing is used, whether woven wire or straight strands, it is of great importance to have the corner or end posts firm and unyielding. A good way to accomplish this is shown in the



ANCHORING AN END POST.

she ground and a stout piece of galvanized iron wire is tied firmly about it and stretched tightly to the upper end of the post, as shown. A corner post will need two wires similarly anchored.

Orchard and Garden.

Young orchards often need additional fertility.

Be on the lookout for the leaf-eating caterpillar.

1. pruning cut out all weak and crowded branches.

2. There is little danger of injuring an orchard by manuring.

All pruning cuts made at this time should be covered with oil or wax.

Keep a good lookout for tent caterpillars during the summer.

Weeds and suckers should be kept down between the rows of raspberries and blackberries.

You can crowd fruit trees and plants only at the risk of getting reduced crops of inferior fruit.

The secret of growing extra fine strawberries is to cut off the runners as fast as they appear.

Fruit trees that have been grafted should be looked after to see that the stock does not make shoots.

With a young orchard at this time it will be a good plan to stop cultivation and manure carefully, leaving the soil in good tilth.—St. Louis Republic.

Saltin Cows Regularly.

Salt is an important aid to digestion, and especially so to all ruminant animals. If cows are not salted frequently they will eat more than is good for them when they do get access to salt. In large quantities salt is laxative, it being an irritant to the bowels, which are therefore purged to get rid of it. Failure to salt regularly will make the cream more difficult to turn into butter, thus repaying the farmer for his carelessness by giving him a longer and harder job at churning.

Practical After All.

Romantic Miss—Do you love me well enough to do battle for me?

Ardent Suitor—Aye, against a thousand.

"Well, Mr. Bigfish is paying me a good deal of attention. Would you fight him for me?"

"I would."

"Could you whip him?"

"No; he'd probably thrash the life half out of me."

"Merry! Well, never mind, I'll take you, without the fighting, and, oh, do please remember, my darling, promise me that if you ever see Mr. Bigfish coming, you'll run."—New York Weekly.

per pound. Birds that weigh less than seven pounds each will not bring any more than common chickens, as a rule. Each year the call in this market for genuine, large capons becomes greater. The reason is that people are becoming educated to the enjoyment of the luxury.

Looking over the quotations on Jan. 1st we note that large and choice capons sold, dressed, at 45¢ per pound, while mixed lots brought 12¢ per pound. What are termed "slips" (cockeralts that have been imperfectly caponized) sold at from 8¢ to 10¢ per pound. A capon will bring upwards of three times as much as a cock. Capons grow to be larger and heavier than cocks and may, if well bred, be made to attain a size of from 12 to 15 pounds each. A capon of such weight will sell for from \$2 to \$3, while a cock will not bring more than 50 cents. Yet it costs just as much to raise cocks as to raise capons.

When raising capons the breed should be carefully considered. If the operation is performed early the capon will not develop a comb. The operation should be performed before the bird is three months old. It is a waste of time to use small breeds and scrub, as they will only sell as second-class stock. The largest capons, according to our information, are produced by crossing a Dorking male with a Brahma hen, and the best in quality are produced by keeping the pullets of the Dorking-Brahma cross and mating them with an Indian game male. The capons so produced combine the size of the Brahma, the compactness of the Dorking and the full breast and juicy qualities of the Indian game. Other good crosses may be made by the use of Houdan male with Brahma, Cochin or Plymouth Rock hens, or the Dorking or Indian game may be used in place of the Houdan. The hen should always be large. The form and quality are mostly derived from the sire.

A capon grows and fattens on a small amount of food. The first point should be to secure large frames and fatten them after they are fully matured. If the capon is produced from a large breed it should have plenty of time for growth—about fifteen months—for every pound is valuable. The food should be nourishing but not fattening. Corn is unnecessary until near the time for fattening. Wheat, oats, powdered bone, meat, milk and green food, all that it can eat twice a day will be sufficient to help the capon rapidly in growth.

Capons should be put in a small yard (not too crowded) three weeks before being sold and fed four times a day, giving plenty of corn, and also a variety of other food. One of the best preparations for fattening capons is cornmeal and ground oats, equal parts, adding half a pound of crude tallow to every quart of the mixture. Moisten the whole with skimmed milk or boiling water and season with salt.

Buyers are not so particular about the color of the legs and skin of the capon as they are of its size and attractive appearance in other respects, yet a yellow leg capon holds an advantage. Yellow legs may be secured by using Plymouth Rock males on pullets that have been produced by mating a Dorking male and a Brahma hen. Such a capon will be of excellent quality and will always bring a good price. Light Brahma males are also mated with Cochin hens in order to secure large capons, but they do not have that full breast which is imparted by the Houdan, Dorking or Game. If the color of the legs is of no consequence, the Houdan male and Langshan hen produce excellent capons when mated.

The comparison of a well-bred, well-kept and well-fed capon with a cock of the same breeding, will show that where a cock reaches ten pounds weight in a given period of time, the capon will weigh one-third more, and the difference in price is three to four times as much. If, instead of keeping the yards full of useless and unprofitable cockerals, a ponzino were resorted to, there would be a greater desire to have more cockerals hatched than pullets. By keeping good breeds, neighbors may be induced to use the eggs for hatching purposes. Then the surplus cockerals may be bought at a slight advance as they will prefer to keep the pullets for their own use. By then providing the neighbors with pure bred males every season there would be no limit to the supply of eggs for hatching cockerals for capons.

Scrub Stock.

The selection and steady use of the best or even common scrub stock will lead to improvement.

attendance and took medicine for about three years. At the end of this time she could not safely venture to walk out even a short distance. All this time she complained of her heart. About two years ago she began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, from this date she began what proved a steady restoration of nervous energy. During the summer of 1896 the improvement was marked. She was able by the middle of the summer to do as much work and walking as most ordinary women, and so satisfactory and apparently permanent is the cure that Miss Fisher has gone to her former home. Such are the unvarnished facts of a remarkable case. The malady was persistent, tenacious and hard to fight. But the constant use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought a marvellous change, which Miss Fisher's friend said might be profitably known to many others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Help For Threshing.

When threshing is done by steam power, it is the constant effort of those who run these threshers to have the work of threshing in each neighborhood hurried through in as short a season as possible. Their own expenses are quite heavy, and the threshing business will not pay unless they can get steady work while the season lasts. It is the farmer's interest on the other hand, to postpone grain threshing until fall work is well out of the way. The grain is in better condition for threshing then, and what is quite as important it is not so difficult to secure the help needed. To keep a steady flow of grain in the straw from mow or stack to the machine requires three, four or five men, according to the distance the bundles have to be pitched. All are needed that can work without being in each other's way. It is the hardest work that is now left to be done on the farm, and is also the dirtiest.

Plowing by Electricity.

A system of electric plowing has been worked out on a commercial basis by A. Borsig of Berlin. Overhead conductors do not extend into all the fields, but are tapped by temporary wires laid on the ground. It is possible with an electric conductor of 500 meters and a plowing rope of 300 meters working length, to plow 222 acres from one centre of operation. Mr. Borsig states that with five plows and fixed engines of 250 horsepower, 6000 acres of medium heavy ground can be plowed to a depth of 14 inches at a cost of 95 cents per acre. The use of 14 separate engines increases the cost by 14 cents per acre.

IF YOU HAVE.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
WEAK BACK,
LAME BACK,
BACKACHE,
LUMBAGO OR
RHEUMATISM,

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

WILL CURE YOU.

DO YOUR HANDS OR FEET SWELL? IF SO YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS. DOAN'S PILLS WILL STRENGTHEN THEM.

HAVE YOU DROPSY, KIDNEY OR URINARY TROUBLES OF ANY KIND? IF SO, DOAN'S PILLS WILL CURE YOU.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, FRIGHTFUL DREAMS, DISTURBED SLEEP, DROWSINESS, FORGOTFULNESS, COLD CHILLS, NERVOUSNESS, ETC., ARE OFTEN CAUSED BY DISORDERED KIDNEYS.

EVEN IF YOUR MEMORY IS DEFECTIVE YOU SHOULD ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT DOAN'S PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES, AND EVERY DOSE HELPS THE CURE.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.

Derby

Cigarettes

5 Cts.

Per
Package

Away down East. From east to west people have "urigia," never trouble and present headache, says Mrs. Somers, of Monton, N.B.: "I tried many remedies but never found a thing to give me such prompt relief as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pill has done. I suffered from the above symptoms, but now gladly referred from the cure to these wonderful pills have testify to the cure, and I hope all sufferers will made in my case, and I hope all sufferers will

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. **Eat** they have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c

Wise Mirth

There is a saying of Chamfort which many serious-minded people, under the pressure of care and work, would do well to lay to heart: "The most thoroughly wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed." It has often been said that only they who take life with profound seriousness can be really humorous, for they alone perceive those fundamental contrasts which make humor possible.

Mr. Ford has laid the country under lasting obligation by correcting the impression that Washington never laughed. Deeply serious as he was by nature, and retired and non-communicative as he was in large companies, no man could appreciate and enjoy fun of any good kind more thoroughly than the great leader when with his intimates. It is true Emerson hated to laugh, but his radiant smile was better than laughter. Carlyle, on the contrary, was given to earthshaking laughter—a kind of Berserk laughter, not without undertones of pathos running through it. Lincoln's love of stories, both in the hearing and the telling, was a safety valve for one whose tremendous burdens fell on a temperament deeply tinged with sadness. —The Outlook.

Artemus Ward and His Lectures

The abashed manner of the lecturer, the personal peculiarities of which he himself made fun, the difficulties with his panorama, which in general was painted as badly as possible, because excellence was expensive, the difficulties with the moon and the prairie fires, which would shoot up and flare out at the wrong moments, to the apparent consternation of the lecturer—all these, to say nothing of the humor of his lectures, are reported to have kept his listeners in a frenzy of laughter.

Who can wonder that they were quite overcome by the gravity with which he would point to dark regions in his canvases and say, "These are intended for horses. I know they are, because the first told me so." After two years he came to me one morning and said: "Mr. Ward, I cannot conceal it from you any longer, they are horses." —The Bookman.

Only Diamond Fields in Russia.

Count P. P. Schuvaloff is the fortunate possessor of the only diamond fields in Russia. On his estates, comprising 20,000 hectares, five gems were accidentally found a few years ago. The first diamond was picked up on the plateau in 1870, and in the years since then about 150 have been discovered. Some years ago the Count decided to carry on the hunt for more diamonds with vigor, though whether or not he has done so is not known to the present writer. The Count, among the wealthiest landed proprietors in Russia, and related to the Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

Monteagle Gas.

First January the city of Lausanne, Switzerland, took charge of the local gas works. It was expected that there would be a profit of \$4,000 francs the first five months, but the sum was as large as 105,000 francs. The private concerns at the same time got better and cheaper gas.

WANTED.

MEN TO SELL FOR THE FONTHILL

SUCCESSION OVER 700 ACRES OR

DADDY K PLING.

"What's that, so white that walks the floor?" said folks-on-parade.
"It's Daddy Rudyard Kipling," the London doctor said.
"He's the father of another boy—he wants to get to bed, but he's walking of the baby in the mornin'!"
"What's that, what's that that squalls so loud?" said folks-on-parade.
"It's little Kip with colic," the London doctor said.
"And the older Kip is painting all the furniture in red, and he's swearin' at the baby in the mornin'!"

—FRANK L. STANTON.

HOW LEAD PENCILS ARE MADE.

No Lead Used in Their Manufacture, Yet the Name Clings to Them.

Once pieces of lead were used for marking, and we continue to use the word, though lead is no longer a part of our pencils. The Philadelphia Times in speaking of these useful articles regrets that history has failed to record the name of the great genius who gave to the world that most useful little instrument, and says we have heard all about the discovery of burnt snuff and the sewing machine and the typewriter and all that, but the inventor of the lead pencil has, evidently, gone down into the shadow of oblivion "unwept, unhonored and unused."

"I have to laugh at the queer ideas some people have about pencils," said a manufacturer. "You will scarcely believe it, but the opinions of people who know nothing about it seem to be divided between the melting of the lead and pouring it into the hole in the wood and cutting out the lead to fit the hole. The part that goes into our pencils other than the lead is cedar, and comes from the swamps of Florida. It is obtained from the fallen trees that lie there. There are men there who make a business of supplying to pencil manufacturers the cedar in blocks which are sawed to the length of the pencil, some thick, to receive the lead, and others thin, for the piece that is glued over the other containing the lead. The blocks are sawed for four pencils each. The groove is made by a saw, and in this the lead lies.

"I know," continued the manufacturer, "that not one out of ten thousand persons has the least idea of what this lead is." See, here a fine black powder; that is graphite, and costs somewhere about twenty-five cents a pound. This white substance is German clay. It comes across the ocean as ballast in vessels and all it costs us is for freight. We mix clay and powder together and grind them in a mill, then stoning the mass carefully during the process until the two are thoroughly assimilated, and reduced to a paste that is about the consistency of putty. Here are the leads for the leads, into which we press this paste of graphite and clay. These leads are kept in hot glue and are placed in the grooves as the blocks are made ready. When the lead is put in there singly and forever, the thin block is glued to the thick one and left to dry thoroughly."

Brandy Farmers.

The brandy farmers of Charente are a distinct class. Every one of them, even if he own no more than a patch of six or seven acres, has his own still and manufactures his own spirit. Most of the stills which I saw were very shabby, the most primitive type, like Highland bothies or the rifle huts in which "Pit" (potholes) used to be, and I dare say even now are, manufactured in some wild parts of Ireland. The apparatus is of the simplest kind, just a boiler, with receiver and the "worm" or serpentine, a mere tube thrust into a big cylinder of cold water. There are usually two of these humble stills in operation, and wood is generally used as fuel. When the farmer is immensely making his brandy he continues working his stills day and night until he has converted all his wine into spirit. The brandy at this stage is perfectly colorless, and contains the whole of the essential oil which has subsequently to be removed by a drastic process of filtration. This, however, the farmer leaves to the merchant to whom he brings his brandy for sale.

Many of these brandy farmers are very wealthy. I was told of one worth \$100,000, another \$80,000, a third \$60,000, and a considerable number with \$30,000 and \$20,000 apiece sums which figure on magnificently in names. But to look at them, you would never guess that they possess as many pence as they have pounds. For, however rich they may be, they still retain the dress and style of peasants. They make no attempt to ape the manners and fashions of those above them. Each generation is content to live as its predecessor did, a frugal, hard-working life, with no luxuries but those of their own creation.

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concerns at the same time got better

and cheaper gas.

CHEAPSIDE

Miss Sherrin and her assi

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Octob

to sho

All the latest Sty

No Trouble to

TERMS, CASE

W. M

A RECIPE.

If you wish to have fun
Ride a wheel made for one;
But if looking for trouble
Ride one that is double.

And thus to be happy
Stay single through life;
But if looking for trouble,
Just get you a wife!

—B. A. Chelor, in Hardware.



**BILIousNESS
CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHE
AND ALL LIVER TROUBLES**

A laxative, one pill acts perfectly, and if a stronger action is desired a cathartic effect is produced by two pills. In obstinate cases, where a purgative is necessary, three pills will be found sufficient. These pills leave no unpleasant after effect.

One pill taken each night during thirty days will cure constipation.

PRICE 25c. OR 5 FOR \$1.00

over to the banks of the Trinity. Sure enough, there was the boat and excursion steamer on a small scale, to be sure, but a boat, nevertheless. Believe me, there was not two feet of water in the deepest part of that wonderful river. One of the Texans got red mud when Drifter suggested that it would be a good idea to put the boat on trucks, so as to give and excursion up and down the river on wheels, at any rate.

"You won't until we have rain," said one of the Texans, "then you won't poke any fun at Trinity River navigation."

"The rain hardly came, and there was enough of it to satisfy all Texas. 'Now we will have our boat ride,' said Drifter, and we hurried over to Dallas. Alas, Trinity River was then so high that the excursion boat would either have to be pulled over the bridge or stay at its dock. They couldn't afford to cut a hole in the bridge, you see, just for an excursion, and the river had risen to the level of the bridge.

"At last accounts the Trinity River excursion had been abandoned. Drifter told me that the boat couldn't make much headway on account of the dust in the river bottom, and I believed him. Why, actually they have to wait for a rainstorm down there before they could have outdoor baptism services, for, you see, it wouldn't look very well to have people lie down in the bed of the river

NURSERIES OVER 700 ACRES OF
CANADIAN GROWN STOCK, WE IM-
PORT NO STOCK FROM THE STATES.

Farmers, farmers' sons, implement agents, students, teachers, retired ministers, energetic clerks who wish to make advancement, find the work of selling our Hardy Home Grown Nursery Stock, pleasant as well as profitable. We want more such men this season as the demand for goods is increasing owing to the fact that we guarantee all our stock free from San Jose scale.

We make contracts with who's or part time men. Employment the year round. To pay both salary and commission. Write us for our terms. Outfit free.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Toronto, Ontario.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Insure your property in the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Because it is a Home Company.

Because it is a Safe Company.

Because it is the cheapest and best.

Because it affords the most liberal policies to patrons.

Because it insures only (isolated) non-hazardous risks, as farm property, county churches and school houses.

Because it is the Farmer's Company managed by Farmers in the interest of farmers of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, Hastings Frontenac, Loyal and Lennox.

Officers—J. B. Aylsworth, President; B. C. Lloyd, Vice-President, Directors—A. C. Parks, U. C. Sills, W. R. Gordian, I. F. Aylsworth, Honorary Directors—Jas. Ried, M.P.P., A. V. Price, C. R. Allison, Wm. Chester, Fredricksburg, D. W. Allison ex-M.P., Adolphustown; F. B. Guess, Col. Geo. Hunter, Kingston; All in Pringle, Ira. B. Hudgins, Richmond. The board meets at the Secretary's office in the first Saturday of every month at one p.m.

J. N. McKim, Napanee.
N. A. Caton, Narance.
Thos. B. Wilson, Newburgh.
M. C. BOGART Sec'y-Treas.

casual holidays and junketings, and the exercise of that thrift which is a French tenant's highest pleasure.—Chambers' Journal.

Use of Olive Oil.

Olive oil is now used in many ways at one time never thought of. Besides being more largely used medicinally, it enters into various processes of cooking much more extensively than it did.

It is well known that good eggs fried in olive oil are much better flavored than when any other kind of fat is used.

In massage, bathing, and for numerous other purposes the use of this most natural, valuable food is greatly extending. The value of a good olive oil is beginning to be more generally recognized throughout the world than it formerly was. Eminent authorities have experimented with it, and found it a potent agent for any defects of the excretory ducts, especially the skin. Eczema has rapidly disappeared upon a discontinuance of starch foods and a substitution of a diet of fresh and dried fruits, milk, eggs and olive oil.

Great Tea Consumption.

In England the consumption of tea amounts to five and three quarters pounds a year for each person, children included. Some persons insist that the excessive drinking of tea is what ruins the English woman's beauty, as it has a tendency to make the tip of the nose red.

Another Chance Gone.

"What makes Miss Oldy so despondent of late?"

"It was only a couple of weeks ago she discovered that we do not have another leap year till 1904."

Drifter afterward said that it was not more than 15, but I know that the trees around it were not so high as the fence. He grasped me by the hand and said: "Little girl, run for the fence. I will stay here and protect you."

"It was brought up in the country, and I know it is the height of foolishness to run from a wild animal, so I flatly refused. 'If we are going to die, we will die together,' Drifter said. I, 'the best thing to do is to back slowly away from that awful bull.' We backed toward the fence, and the bull paced toward us, never taking his eyes off us. I know I could hear Drifter's heart beat, but it must have been anxiety for me, for he is not afraid of anything.

"Get behind that tree," he said, "and his voice sounded as if it was away off somewhere, and I felt as if we were to be separated forever. Reassuringly he said:

"I will see that he does not touch you." With that he took out his little pocket knife, opened the blade, which was not over three inches long, and said: "There!" with as much defiance in his tone as if he had been behind a stone barricade and armed with a Martini rifle. Somehow or other we got to that fence at last. It was evident that Drifter would not let me take any chance alone, for he got there as soon as I did, and if you ever saw two people climb a high fence in the quickest possible space of time, it was Mr. and Mrs. Drifter.

"We sat there on the top of the fence until dusk, and Drifter never let go of the knife. I really believe that if the bull had attacked me Drifter would have stabbed him with that penknife. In the evening, after I had mustered up courage enough, we made our way, keeping close by the fence, until we reached a little hotel connected with the stockyards. Drifter never said a word about the adventure, and you would not have thought he had done anything remarkable, but I know that he saved my life from the wild Texas bull."

It took Mrs. Drifter's friends some time to rise to a proper appreciation of the courage displayed by her husband in that time of danger, and after she had fanned herself vigorously, she continued:

"You ought to get Drifter to tell you about the time he went out to the lake near Fort Worth. I was just dying for a sight of a body of water. It did seem to me as if I would dry up there in Texas unless I could get within sound of the ocean's roar, so Drifter did the best he could. He took me out to a pleasure resort about five miles from the city, at a place called Arlington. The trolley cars ran there, and the company made a great fuss over the Arlington lake. I told Drifter I would be satisfied if I could spend a few hours in a sailboat out there. At any rate, I would see a body of water once again in my life.

"Well, we had our dinner at the hotel, and I said: 'Now, Drifter, let us get right out on that lake as quick as possible.' The people in the hotel told us in what direction to walk to the lake, and we walked. We kept on walking, and not a sign of a lake was to be seen. At last we found our way back to the trolley line, and asked one of the railroad men where the Arlington lake was.

"Oh," he said, "I guess they have not turned the water on yet. There isn't much of a crowd. Last Sunday there was a big excursion, then you could have seen the lake full of water."

"Turn the water on!" I exclaimed. I thought they advertised sailboats and pond lilies and all that sort of thing?"

"So they do, ma'am," said the trolley man, "but you know it's pretty dry country down here, and they can't afford to waste water on that lake unless there's a crowd." Drifter bristled up and said: "What we want to know is where the lake is and when there is any water."

"The trolley man was accommodating. He walked along with us, took us up what he called a hill, and then pointed out a hole in the ground about 50 yards round, and as dry as the hotel porch. Of course, I was amused, but nevertheless disappointed."

"Never mind," said Drifter. "I will take you for a sail on the Trinity River some afternoon. They are talking now of running a line of boats up the Trinity from Galveston, and it will seem like old times to get on a real big excursion steamer."

"For the next week or two Trinity River navigation was thoroughly agitated in the Texan papers. As near as I could make out, the principal difficulty seemed to be that they were clearing the river of snags. I read that snag boat No. 1 had accomplished wonders; that snag boat No. 2 had just left Dallas, and I fairly revelled in the anticipation of a trip on the broad bosom of the Trinity. Then the newspapers began to print columns about the need of rain, and it was reported that the snag boats were tied up, owing to the drought."

"One day Drifter took me on the train

people lie down in the bed of the river and have water poured over them from a sprinkling pot."

"If we didn't have river excursions or sail on the lake, there was always something to make it lively during our stay in Texas," continued Mrs. Drifter. "I wish you could have been down there when croquet was in season. I went to a croquet party one evening when we first settled in Fort Worth. I enjoyed it very much, but I didn't understand at that time that one ought to wear hip boots or armor in a simple little game like lawn croquet."

"The next day I was a sight to behold. I hadn't seen any mosquitoes, but it was evident that I had been settled upon by a swarm. My lower limbs were spotted with the most irritating of some insects. I confided my trouble to one of the ladies in the house, and she said, consolingly:

"Oh, that's nothing. You have been bitten by chigres, that's all."

"Chigres, what are they?" I asked.

"Why a chigre is a little red bug," she replied, "the most persistent insect you ever heard of. You got them playing croquet on the lawn. We have not had one at our house this season, but they have them over there. You ought to put some salt on the places where you were bitten. Rub them with salt and water, and you will get the chigres off."

"Surely they are not on me now," I said.

"Yes, they are," said the lady. "Chigres bury themselves under your skin. If you look closely you can see them."

"By the aid of Drifter's microscope, I was able to detect in the centre of each inflamed spot a little bright red insect, something like a spider. When I poked it with the point of a needle it ran with incredible rapidity. It is needless to say I didn't play croquet on that particular lawn again. Drifter told me that chigres in Texas were like the chills and fever in Missouri. The natives didn't mind them."

"I found out in time how the natives protected themselves against the inroads of the spider-like chigre. Having been invited to a picnic in the woods, I asked a woman who had lived in Texas a dozen years or more what to do. I told her I couldn't possibly survive another attack of chigres, and Drifter had told me the people who subscribed for his paper would be offended if I declined the invitation to the picnic. She told me to follow her example, and I would not have to worry about chigres. She said:

"Whenever I go to a picnic in Texas, I prepare myself for the chigres. Do as I do. In the morning before starting out, rub yourself thoroughly from head to foot with a chunk of salt pork. Chigres don't like pork, and they won't light on you."

"I did not go to the picnic," continued Mrs. Drifter.

A Paradise For Invalids.

Tourist—It seems to me that this is a very unhealthy place. Don't people die pretty often down here?

Native—Stranger, I consider this the healthiest place on the hull footstool. Do people die here? Well, I should say not. Why, look here; my brother has been sick abed ever since we struck these parts fifteen years ago, and he ain't dead yet."—New York Truth.

Her Postscript.

The important part of a woman's letter is always in the postscript. A Somerville girl wrote a four-page letter, full of courteous phrases, to a young man, explaining why she could not accept his offer of marriage; and then added a postscript, saying: "On second thought, I have decided that I will marry you after all."—Somerville Journal.

His Purpose.

"Why do you like to associate with Glanders so much? That fellow's everlasting bubble would tire me to death."

"Well, I'll tell you. Sometimes I get to thinking that I don't know very much, and then I want to get into his company. After listening to him for five minutes my respect for myself is always fully restored, and I am cheerful again."

Out of Place.

"That new cook from the country that the Blueberries have been boasting about insisted on sitting on the porch last night when they had company."

" Didn't she feel out of place?"

"She did afterward."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dangers of Summer Time.

The young man had been warned, but his love prevailed over his discretion.

He drew her head, covered with locks of fiery red, close down upon his breast.

Then he lost his head.

She had ignited his celluloid collar.

Household Necessities

THE
E. B. EDDY
CO'S

Telegraph Telephone Tiger . . . Parlor . . . MATCHES

They have never been known to fail

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE, No. 13

Taking effect Dec. 2nd, 1895

Eastern Standard Time.

Between and Tamworth to Napane and Deseronto.

Stations Miles No. 2 No. 4 No. 6 A.M. P.M. P.M.

Lve Tweed 6 50 3 00

Stoco 3 6 55 3 10

Larkins 7 7 10 3 25

Marlbank 13 7 25 3 40

Erinsville 17 7 40 3 55

Tamworth 20 7 50 2 00 4 10

Wilson 24

Enterprise 25 8 10 2 20 4 30

Mudlake Bridge 29

Mac. W. 31 8 22 2 35 4 43

Gullboro* 33

Yarker 35 8 35 4 55

Yarker 35 8 35 6 50 5 15

Camden East 39 9 13 3 02 5 25

Thomson's Mills 40 9 18

Newburgh 41 9 23 3 15 5 35

Napane Mills 42 9 28 3 25 5 45

Arr Napane 49 9 50 3 40 6 00

Lve Napane 49

Deseronto Junction 54 6 80

Arr Deseronto 58 6 45

Stations Miles No. 1 No. 3 No. 5 A.M. P.M. P.M.

Lve Deseronto 6 60

Deseronto Junction 4 7 10

Arr Napane 9 7 25

Lve Napane 9 7 45 12 00 4 20

Napane Mills 15 8 00 12 15 4 35

Newburgh 16 8 10 12 23 4 42

Thomson's Mills* 18 8 15

Camden East 19 8 20 12 30 4 50

Arr Lve Yarker 23 8 43 5 00

Galbraith* 25

Moscow 27 9 15 1 00 5 32

Mudlake Bridge* 30

Enterprise 32 9 30 1 15 5 42

Wilson* 34

Yarker 38 9 50 1 35 6 00

Erinsville 41 10 03 6 13

Marlbank 45 10 15 6 25

Larkins 51 10 30 6 43

Stoco 55 10 50 6 53

Arr Tweed 58 11 00 7 10

Stations Miles No. 3 No. 4 No. 6 A.M. P.M. P.M.

Lve Kingston 0 4 00

G. T. R. Junction 2 4 10

Glenvale* 10 4 30

Murvale* 14 4 40

Arr Harrowsmith 19 4 50

Yarker 23 8 00

Frontenac* 22 8 32

Arr Lve Yarker 26 8 40

Arr Harrowsmith 28 8 40

Arr Glenvale* 31 9 18

Newburgh 34 9 23 3 15 5 35

Napane Mills 34 9 33 3 25 5 45

Arr Napane 40 9 50 3 40 6 03

Arr Deseronto Junction 45

Arr Deseronto 49 6 45

Stations Miles No. 1 No. 3 No. 5 A.M. P.M. P.M.

Lve Deseronto 34

Deseronto Junction 30

Arr Napane 39 9 05

Arr Glenvale* 35 9 20

Arr Yarker 39 9 30

Arr G. T. R. Junction 47 9 65

Arr Kingston 49 10 00

Stations Miles No. 1 No. 3 No. 5 A.M. P.M. P.M.

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Lve Deseronto 34

Deseronto Junction 30

E.....

==FALL 1897.

assistants will be ready on

ber 1st & 2nd

show you—

yles in Millinery.

Show Goods.

SH.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

MOWAT.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

On This Particular Occasion the Rule Didn't Work.

"For mercy sakes, Henry!" exclaimed Mrs. Flimpson, as she entered the room in full street costume, gloves and all, "haven't you begun to get your things on yet? You know the train goes at half-past, and it will take us at least fifteen minutes to walk to the station. I never did see such a man."

"Time enough," replied Mr. Flimpson, without looking up from his paper. "It is only 7 now, and there is no need to start before twenty minutes past. We can get to the station easily in five minutes, I'll give you another five minutes' leeway. Sit down and make yourself comfortable, Mary. Don't get yourself in a flurry."

"But, Henry, my watch says ten minutes past."

"Whoever knew a woman's watch to be within an hour of being right? I tell you it is only 7."

"But how do you know your watch isn't slow?"

"Because I know it isn't. You could set the sun by that watch any day in the year. Look at the clock if you don't believe it."

"But the clock may be wrong."

"Brother! I tell you we've got lots of time; time to burn."

"If we don't get that train there isn't another for an hour and a half."

"Don't make any difference if there isn't another for a month. You women folks are always in such a hurry! You want to hang around the gloomy station for half an hour, I suppose. Well, I don't. Now make yourself easy. When did you ever know me to lose a train?"

"But, Henry—"

"I tell you we've got plenty of time. Now sit down and make yourself easy."

For ten minutes longer this went on. Mrs. Flimpson getting more uneasy every second and Mr. Flimpson more tranquil. Finally he laid down his paper, put on his shoes, with provoking deliberation, then his coat and hat; and then sat down to draw on his gloves.

All this time Mrs. Flimpson was in a boiling state of impatience. She knew they'd lose the train, it was always the way, and all that sort of thing.

At last they were off, and all the way to the station Mrs. Flimpson was two or three steps ahead of her spouse, who would not hurry, the provoking thing! although Mrs. Flimpson insisted that she could hear the train coming.

When they got to the station, strange to relate, the train had not departed, it hadn't arrived and didn't arrive for five minutes. As a matter of fact, Flimpson's watch was right on the dot, just



ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

Fruit Must Receive as Good Care as All Other Crops.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil; it also conserves its moisture.

Trees should be made to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify against drought. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard rather deep.

This deep plowing should begin the very year the trees are set out, and it should be continued every spring until the habit of the tree is established.

Moisture is retained in the upper soil by very frequent but shallow tillage, by means of which the surface of the land becomes a mulch for the soil beneath.

Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in spring.

This tillage should be repeated as often as once in ten days through growing season—from spring until July or August.

Tillage should not exist for the purpose of killing weeds.

Late cultivation may be injurious by inducing a late growth. At all events it can be of small utility when the tree begins to mature and rains become frequent. This season of respite gives the grower the opportunity of raising a green manure, and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense and with no harm to his trees.

Fall plowing may be advisable for farm crops, but not for orchards.

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season.

Grain and hay should never be grown.

In general level culture is best. The modern cultivators and harrows make such cultivation easy.

Trees, especially apples, are often trained too high, because of difficulty of working close; but modern tools permit the heads to be made low.

Harness with no projecting hames nor metal turrets should be used in bearing orchards. Those requiring no willifretrees are also useful.

Potash is the chief fertilizer for fruit trees, particularly after bearing.

Potash may be had in wood ashes and manure of potash. An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards of the manure from

RAFFLE FOR 3 GIRLS.

WISCONSIN FARMER THUS DISPOSES OF HIS DAUGHTERS.

They Agreed Prior to the Drawing and Will Keep Their Word—One Prize Drawn by a Married Man and Sold to a Widower for \$50.

During the past few days the Finnish settlement, a few miles south of Maple, Wisconsin, has been in a state of great excitement over a remarkable succession of events. There are about two hundred residents in the settlement—all farmers, thrifty and nearly all in comfortable circumstances. There is a large surplus of unmarried young men in the community and a scarcity of marriageable young women, so that every female old enough to be courted receives the attention of from one to a dozen rival lovers. A widower named Haines Dorfkie is one of the settlers, and has been living, since the death of his wife, with three pretty daughters in a little log house somewhat removed from the main settlement. Late Dorfkie met with a number of reverses which crippled him financially. He had accumulated enough money since his residence there to pay for a forty-acre tract of farming land and to equip the farm with stock and the necessary implements for tilling the soil and harvesting the crops, but this year his crops were poor, his oxen died, and his poultry was carried away by hawks, so that while his neighbors saw plenty on hand to carry them through the coming long winter, the old man saw starvation looking into the faces of himself and three daughters. Something must be done, and the wary old Finlander set to thinking out a scheme for replenishing his depleted exchequer. At last an idea came to him, and he lost no time in shaping it into a lucrative scheme. He loved his three daughters, and they loved him dearly, but they had dozens of young men lovers, and sooner or later they would leave him to live the remainder of his days in poverty and loneliness. Why not realize something on his daughters? It was a good scheme, and he proceeded at once to carry it out.

The old man, Dorfkie, held a conference with his three daughters, and unfolded to them his plan for making money. He proposed at first to have an auction, and to sell them, one by one to the highest bidder, but the young women shrank from such a barbarous suggestion, though they signified their willingness to acquiesce in any legitimate scheme of money making that the father might devise. At last the old gent thought that it might be a good scheme to have a raffle, and so informed the three dutiful young women. They objected at first, on the ground that they might be obliged to accept men as their husbands who might be unsatisfactory to them, but when the father promised that the tickets should be sold to persons only who were acceptable in all respects, there was nothing left for the girls to do but to assent, and this they readily did.

So it was whispered about the neighborhood one day last week that Farmer Dorfkie had decided to raffle off his daughters, and the day later the whisperings were confirmed, for Mr. Dorfkie himself appeared among the people with a basketful of paraboloid cards, upon each of which the information was contained that the holder thereof was entitled to one chance on one or another of the three maidens fair. The tickets went like hot cakes at \$1 apiece, and within a few days the loving father had exchanged his basketful of pasteboards for a like measure of shining silver and gold. In his anxiety to dispose of all the tickets, Mr. Dorfkie forgot his promise to discriminate in favor of the best-looking and most prosperous suitors in the settlement. He took everybody's dollar in exchange for a ticket, and the consequence was that every man in the village, married or single, rich or poor, honest or handsome, had possessed himself of one or more chances for the hand of one of the fair daughters long before the time set for the raffle.

The day came for the great event, and the schoolhouse was packed to the outer door with men, women and children. People in the neighboring towns had heard of the novel affair, and came from all directions to witness the final proceedings. Two hundred and fifty tickets upon each girl had been sold, and the arrangement was that each prize should be disposed of separately under the auspices of a committee selected out of the audience. Tickets numbered to correspond with those sold were placed in one box, and another box contained 241 blanks and one number marked "Prize." Two young girls were then selected to preside over the boxes, and the drawing commenced, the tickets being removed

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples and blotches. Hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and a sallow complexion will defy his best intentions. Beauty is more than skin deep. The skin is merely the surface on which is written in plain characters the condition of the body. The skin is not a thing by itself, and skin diseases are frequently not skin diseases at all. All the lotions and bleaches and creams and powders in the world won't make a good complexion if the digestion is wrong. If the stomach is sour, and the liver torpid, and the bowels constipated, the skin will show it. No use trying to treat the skin for such a condition. The only way to relieve it is to cleanse the system and purify the blood. As long as the heart is pumping impurities to every part of the body, just so long these impurities will show through the skin.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is good for the complexion because it makes the whole body healthy—because it clears and purifies the blood, makes the digestion strong and clears out impurities of all kinds. By increasing the ability to assimilate nutritious food, and by the infusion of its own ingredients, it enriches the blood and so makes solid, healthy flesh. It fills out the hollows, rubs out wrinkles and substitutes for sallowiness a rosy, healthy glow. There is no mystery about it. It isn't a miracle. It is merely the result of a combination of rational, natural common sense with expert medical knowledge. It cures diseases of the lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, skin and scalp, simply because all these diseases spring from the same cause—a disordered digestion and consequent impure blood. Don't let prejudices and scepticism cheat you out of your health. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will positively cure you, if suffering from diseases named above.

If you want to know hundreds of great medical truths, send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of customs and mailing only, and we'll send you FREE, a copy of Dr. Pierce's 108 page book, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," "World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y."

of earth. In this way the hens will keep perfectly sound all winter, and they can be easily taken up as wanted for shipping.

For family use cabbage can be kept in the same way, only it will not be necessary to make the second layer. It is quite important to keep them a little below the freezing point. It has been suggested to keep them in some convenient building, but this plan has always resulted in failure, as the dry atmosphere is fatal; cabbage must be kept moist and cool, the slightest wilting renders it unfit for the table.

Don't Wait for the Pullet.

It takes some farmers a long time to find out that they expend a large sum on experiments that should not be made, while they refuse to experiment when it should be done. One of the favorite experiments practiced on nearly all farms is that of keeping hens and pullets for several months with the expectation that they will soon begin to lay, and such fowls are thus carried over for two or three months, only to be sold in disgust at a time when they bring little if any market. When a dozen hens compose a flock, and but few eggs are secured, it is easily known which hens are the layers, as the red combs will indicate the profitable ones. If the combs are shriveled and have no color it is safe to look for no eggs for quite a time. To keep such hens with the belief that they will soon help to increase the number of eggs is to incur unnecessary expense, leaving out the fact that the unprofitable hens will become so deeply indebted to their owner that they cannot in the future remunerate him for their support.—Poultry Keeper.

A Practical Wheelbarrow.

In gardening there is much work that can be done with a wheelbarrow. While resting my aching arms one day, I concluded that the wheel of the ordinary barrow was not bearing its share of the burden, so I made one in, which the axle was placed up nearer the body of the barrow, the wheel extending inside. A cap was fitted over this, inside the body, and I found that wheeling was then much easier. The new barrow weighed 49 pounds. With 239 pounds of sand, there is a weight of 56 pounds on the handles, while with the ordinary barrow the weight is 99 pounds. The handles are 5 feet long, 1 1/4 x 3 1/4.

son's watch was right on the dot, just as he said it was, and Mrs. Flimpong had had all her fussing for nothing.

There are exceptions to all rules.—Boston Transcript.

An Effectual Method.

The little boy whose parents had recently moved into the neighborhood was a human document; over his entire costume was written the fact that good clothes do not bring happiness. His sailor hat, his immaculate little trousers of duck and his neatly polished shoes were so obviously unsuited to the average juvenile temperament that twourchins paused to extend their sympathy.

"Hi, there, Jonny," said one of them; "tell yer mother we're goin' fishin' an' ask her will she lend you to us to learn over the boat an' charm the fish."

The boy with the sailor hat made no reply.

"Aw, let him alone," put in the other urchin. "I don't see what's happened to him? His parents are tired of him an' have dressed him up purty, an' stood him on t' the pavement so's he'd get kidnapped."

The subject of their remarks hung his sailor hat on the fence, took off his collar and necktie and, turning to the boys who had been gleefully admonishing him not to spoil his beauty, offered the simple inquiry:

"Want to fight?"

The challenge was promptly accepted, with the stipulation that each of the old residents was to refrain from taking a hand while the other was engaged with the stranger. In a short time both the local boys had announced that they had "had enough."

"Say, you feller," said one of them, as he wiped the dust off his sleeve, "you're a scrapper all right. But what makes you wear that kind of clothes?"

"It saves time," was the answer. "Mother and father are movers. They're never contented to stay in one part of town. They rent a different house every three or four months."

"It used to take two or three weeks of givin' an' takin' back-talk to get acquainted with the boys, so I got mother to buy me these clothes. She doesn't know yet what I wanted em' for; she thinks I'm gettin' neat." All I have to do now when we move into a new neighborhood is to put 'em on. They make me look so easy that it only takes a day or two to get all my fightin' tended to an' get acquainted with the fellers an' have a good time."—Detroit Free Press.

Why They Parted.

Lenore tapped gently at the door. The poet arose from his seat where he had been writing his justly celebrated poem, "The Raven."

He opened the door and gazing at her for a moment with puzzled expression upon his face, said:

"Sir," said I, "or madam, truly your forgiveness I implore!"

Lenore turned and descended the stairs.

"Sir, or madam, indeed," she said, with a pelting toss of her head, "I'll wear these bicycle bloomers whenever I please—so there!"

A Domestic Interlude.

Marriageable Daughter—I think, Pa, that you do Arthur injustice when you say that he is penurious.

Precocious Brother—What's penurious, Pa?

Pa—Why, Bobbie, penurious is close.

Precocious Brother—Then you're right, Pa. Mr. Penrose is awful penurious whenever he comes to see Sis.—Boston Courier.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil prepared as a food.
At the same time, it is a blood maker, a nerve tonic and an up-builder. But principally it is a food for tired and weak digestions; for those who are not getting the fat they should from their ordinary food; for children in whom nothing seems to nourish; for all who are fat-starved and thin.

I t is pleasant to take; at least, it is not unpleasant. Children like it and ask for more.

Some day girls have a "just as good" kind. Isn't the kind all of her trying to equal good enough for you to be

grown in prairie ground or even bearing orchards, of the muriate from 500 to 700 pounds to the acre.

Barn manures can be used with good results, particularly on old orchards.

Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a green manure.—Prof. L. H. Bailey, in Orchard Bulletin.

Combined Poultry and Dairying.

Prof. John A. Myers, director of the West Virginia Experiment Station, writes in Hoard's Dairymen:

"If we combine the dairy and poultry business, we make a most happy union, and I have often wondered that our dairymen do not place more emphasis upon poultry as a source of income."

The poultry business requires no large amount of capital, and labor upon the farm that would otherwise be idle can very largely be utilized in caring for it. The same families that take the dairy products will be only too glad to get the poultry supplies, so that there is no additional expense in marketing the supplies. Every hen properly cared for can be expected to pay the owner at least one dollar net per year in eggs, and considerably additionally either in form of eggs or of chickens raised for sale. Considerable poultry can be kept largely upon what would otherwise be wastes of the dairy business. Buttermilk or skim milk fed to hens will pay better than any other way with which I am acquainted. There are wastes about the dairy stable which cannot be utilized in any way as effectively as by poultry, which pick up the lost grain, whether in the manger or in the manure pile, and convert it into profit.

"Poultry properly handled gives the farmer a certain and ample income at the time of the year when dairymen are generally most anxious to have the deficiencies of the dairy made good, and there is never a time in the year when poultry products may not find a fair market.

"Much of the mixed food for dairy cattle is admirably adapted for feeding poultry; little additional building is necessary; no additional help is required. For myself I prefer the egg-producing varieties to the all-purpose fowl, or fowl that is especially adapted for killing as meat. In the long run, I think the egg producers more profitable than the meat producers, and that is a question of taste, and the point is not to keep any fowls upon the farm that do not pay a profit to the owner. The man who expects to secure both qualities in a chicken is like the man who wants a good beef and a good dairy cow in the same animal. It is best to determine what a man wishes to do and work to that end."

Butter-Making Rules.

The instructor at Cornell Agricultural College, Ithaca, N.Y., has sent out a list of rules about butter making and ripening cream. He says:

"The practical part of cream ripening is this: Keep your vessel so that it all may ripen evenly, and thus avoid loss in churning. Raise the temperature to 62 degrees or 68 degrees and keep it as near that temperature as possible until ripe, and then cool before churning. Well ripened cream should be congealed or thickened. It should run from a height in a smooth stream, like oil. When a paddle is dipped into it and held in the hand, it should stick all over in a thick coat, not running off in streaks and showing the surface of the paddle. When the last drops run off the paddle into the vat, they should leave little dents or depressions, on the surface, which do not close up for an instant. The cream should have a satin gloss or fresh surface. Churn until the granules are the size of wheat kernels, then draw off the buttermilk, and wash through two or three waters, whirling the churn a few times around. Use from a pint to a quart of water per pound of butter. Have the water at a temperature of 40 degrees to 45 degrees in hot weather, and from 50 degrees to 62 degrees in winter, always depending upon the season, natural solidity of the butter, warmth of the room and size of granules. If you do not care about feeding the washings, I would put some salt in my first wash water. It will help to float the granules better, and perhaps dissolve out the casein to some extent. I would generally salt the butter in the churn."

Dairy Suggestions.

Every cow should yield 6000 pounds of milk per annum.

Many a cow is doing her best to run her owner into a poorhouse; many another cow is paying off the mortgage. There are cows and cows.

Fast milking seems to increase the per cent. of butter fat in the milk. This is the conclusion of the Wisconsin experiment station, but no explanation is given.

commenced, the tickets being removed from both boxes simultaneously into the lucky number drew the prize. For half an hour the audience sat in suspense, while the two girls slowly withdrew the numbers and compared them under the vigilant eyes of the committee men, but at last the number 115 was responded to by the exclamation "Prize!" and the first raffle was over. Then followed a wild skirmish for the owner of the lucky ticket, and when found he was carried to the front over the heads of a good-natured crowd. The holder of the winning ticket proved to be a thrifty young man of the settlement, who had long sought for the hand of the daughter, Hilda, whose husband he was now to become.

Next came the raffle for the second daughter, a rosy-cheeked lass of twenty-two summers. This time the winning ticket was held by one of the richest men in the town, but, unfortunately, he was a married man with a large family. This caused a long delay in the proceedings, during which the entire audience entered into a heated discussion as to what disposition should be made of the ticket, but it was finally agreed that the lucky number should be sold at auction then and there. This was done, and, after considerable spirited bidding, Minnie, the second daughter, became the prospective bride of a middle-aged widower, who paid \$50 for the prize.

Then came the raffle for the youngest daughter, and things were progressing smoothly enough, when an error was discovered which caused a bitter alteration between two ticket-holders, and came near precipitating a free-for-all fight among the spectators. Through carelessness the winning number had been duplicated, and there were two claimants for the hand of daughter No. 3. At length a general roar was averted, however, by the adoption of a happy suggestion. The two claimants resolved to play a game of "freeze-out" for a determination of the matter, and for two hours they sat at a card table, surrounded by an excited crowd of friends, manipulating the pasteboards for a bride. Slowly the stock of chips in front of the unlucky player dwindled to a patty few, and at last his opponent swept the board, and the game was decided in favor of a young man named Gustav Johnson, who labors by the day on the farm of his father.

True to their promise the three daughters will allow themselves to be led to the altar by the three lucky winners, and the three weddings will take place within a month, upon which occasion a grand dance will be given in the schoolhouse to all the people of the settlement.—New York Times.

Rural Existence Delightful With Good Roads.

Wherever experiments in rural mail delivery have been made it has been found to work most successfully—during clear weather when the roads were all right, which indicates how indissolubly linked together are the problems of good roads and the uplift of the social life of the farm.

The time has come when the farmer must sit down to think out this question of good roads and how to get them. It is not an exaggeration to say that to the future of agriculture few things bear so important a relationship as does the question of good roads. Indeed, if the generation now growing up on the farm is to be kept on the farm, better social advantages will be found absolutely necessary, and what single thing could contribute so much as good roads to the elevation of life on the farm?

But the whole thing is being discussed in a desultory and indeterminate way, which promises nothing for the future. Organized effort, in which the wheelman of the town and the farmer of the country should stand shoulder to shoulder, must be put forth if substantial advance is to be made. With the harvests out of the way there should be set on foot a movement looking to this end.

With good roads farm life will have all the delights of rural existence, to which will be added the advantages of the town, or a daily mail, or social intercourse with neighbors, or musicals and lectures brought near. Good roads will transform the farm, which so many now desert for the city, into the most attractive of homes, and give once more to agriculture first place among the professions and occupations of life.—Farmer's Voice.

Keeping Cabbage.

The old plan of burying, or putting cabbages in trenches during winter, has become obsolete, and a more simple and easy plan has been adopted. Where cabbage is grown on a large scale for shipping purposes, the best plan is to lift the cabbage and stack them into tiers, deep and as closely as they can be placed in an orchard, or wood if open, and cover with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, the leaves to be kept in place by a slight covering



A PRACTICAL WHEELBARROW.
Inches at front and smaller towards the back. The wheel is 22 inches diameter with a 2-inch tire. The barrow frame is 19 inches at front, 2 feet at back, the body is 3 feet by 13 inches, while the legs are 2 feet 10 inches from the front.

Entrances to Fields.

In country road-making there is much plowing of roadsides and scraping away of the surface soil. This is almost always a mistake. But the farmer should see to it that at least the work of road improvement does not obstruct the entrances to his fields. Making it easy for the farmer to use any part of his farm is for him about the most necessary part of road improvement. Out of this field into the road he will each year draw many loads, besides the loads of manure he will likely draw into it. If a plowed ridge or ditch obstructs the entrance to the field many wagons will be needlessly broken. If a ditch is required in the roadside opposite a gate, the path master may be obliged to convert it at that point into a sluiceway, with stone or tile passage for the water. An underdrain beside the road, three feet deep, with good outlet, is the best way to improve most poor roads. But whatever the method adopted, the farmer should see to it that road improvement does not obstruct gateways that he has to use.

A Story With a Moral.

One day recently, as a teamster was slowly working his way through the quagmire commonly known as a country road between the Cummings hill and Fossil, he espied a hat in one of the ruts in front of him. As the headgear appeared to be in fully good condition he dismounted to pick it up. As he raised the hat he was astonished to hear a voice from under it exclaim: "Hold on! That's my hat!" As soon as he had gathered his breath and wits the teamster asked: "What are you doing down there?" which brought forth the reply: "I'm in big luck to be where I am. There's a horse underneath me."—Fossil (Ore) Journal.

To Break a Kicking Horse.

If you have a horse that is in the habit of kicking, put him in a narrow stall that has both sides thickly padded. Suspend a sack filled with hay or straw so that it will strike his heels, and let the horse and sack fight it out. Be sure to have things arranged so that the horse cannot hurt himself. The sack will be victorious every time, and in the end the horse will absolutely refuse to kick the sack or anything else.—Farmer's Review.

Arranging a Window Garden.

In arranging plants in the window garden, aim always to have the view from the room pleasing. They are for home adornment, and they should be most attractive from a home standpoint. A good general rule to follow for effectiveness in arrangement is to have the taller ones at the sides. This frames the window, and allows the sun to get at the centre of the group. If all the plants are sun-loving ones, dispose the low-growing ones next the glass, with the taller ones behind them. The use of swinging iron brackets at each side of the window frame is highly advisable from the standpoint of utility as well as looks. Those holding three pots enable one to arrange small plants of a drooping nature so that the effect is very fine. These brackets can be swung to or from the glass, and are preferable to shelves. —Eben E. Rexford, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Many Women No. 1
Women Miles' Canadian Vegetable Compound
DON'T BELIEVE
In quack medicines, YOU DO BELIEVE that you are weak and ill.
DO YOU KNOW that you can easily retain health, strength and vigor?
COMPOUND
MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Miles' Sanative Wash.
for sale by all Druggists at 75c and 25c, import duty paid.
"Mother's" soap, 10c.
Explanatory pamphlet, "Woman's Triumph," sent free on application.
Orders filled promptly from the laboratory
"M. C." MEDICINE CO., Ltd.
570 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Courtesy. Care. Cheapness.

"Always Reliable."

This is the watchword of the business, borne out in every day's operations.

A child could do business with us, for we have only one price, and that the lowest.

We carry the best assorted stock in ready-to-wear clothing in town—the prices and quality are right.

In ordered clothing we cannot be equalled, quality, trimming and make considered. Give us a call—we will not feel offended if you do not buy.

Our fall hats are here. We sell the celebrated Wakefield and Christie hats.

J. L. BOYES.

McAlister & Co's old stand.

COAL!

The Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL

That has no Equal.

I wish to announce to the public that I have put in a thoroughly assorted stock of this celebrated Coal, and am prepared to supply my customers on as good terms as any other dealers.

I am the sole agent in Napanee for this celebrated Coal and it can not be had from any other dealers. Your Patronage Solicited.

C. E. BARTLETT.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
14
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 1st, 1897

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for advertising will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the fee will be 10c per line each insertion.

Geo. E. Gallinger, of Toronto, has leased the Windsor hotel, Belleville.

English wallpaper, 22 inches wide, from 4c per roll at Pollard's Bookstore.

Wm. Mowbray, of Richmond, passed away on the 18th ult., aged 45 years.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Just arrived at The Pollard's bookstore a lot of new walking sticks, bent end, 25c.

The infant daughter of John Herrington, Napanee, died last week, aged 7 months.

Jas. McCrudden, aged 11 months, died at South Fredericksburg on the 19th ult.

A well-known doctor says "If you

Apples Wanted.

at the Bath Evaporator. Good sound evaporating apples, large and small, for which the highest price will be paid.

THE BAY OF QUINIE PRESERVING CO.

Prevented a Catastrophe.

Chas. Mabee, Odessa, performed a brave act this morning by stopping a runaway horse at full speed. The horse was ploughing along Wellington street making for Princess street, when Mr. Mabee at the risk of his life, faced the animal and successfully caught the lines, stopping the horse after being dragged some distance. He no doubt averted a catastrophe as the streets were crowded with people.—Whig.

Odd Eyes.

In over half the cases which come to us for examination, the two eyes have different seeing power. This shows the necessity of having each eye carefully fitted with its own glass. Glasses that are not right can do a world of damage to your precious eyesight. Be on the safe side and have our optician prescribe for you. Examination costs nothing, and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Office, Smith's Jewelry Store.

A Good Order.

The agents of the Grand Trunk system have received the following official notice: "You will please notify the parents of young people, and the lads themselves, that they must remain away from the company's platforms and yards, and refrain from jumping on and off cars, either standing or in motion. Take the name of each one so notified, and if after notifying them they persist in disregarding the instructions, refer the matter to the proper official and a detective will be sent out to prosecute them for trespass. Let the parents thoroughly understand what steps will be taken."

A New Swindle.

A new swindle has been invented, and is being worked quite extensively in some sections. A farmer who wants to sell his place is called on by a smooth talking gentleman, who wants to sell the farm on a commission. He will put advertisements of the farm with attractive pictures in the leading papers, and charge a commission of five per cent when he sells the farm. The farmer signs a contract, and later on, when the farmer makes a sale of his farm through some other channel, the contract turns up, and it is found to read that the commission is payable whenever the farm is sold, no matter who has made the sale of it.

Attempt at Robbery.

As Mr. Robt. W. Denison was driving home on Saturday evening last, accompanied by two young ladies, he was attacked by three men whose evident intention was to rob. As the three occupants of the rig reached a lonely part of the road one of the robbers sprang up and caught the horse by the head, while a second demanded either Mr. Denison's money or his life. Mr. Denison offered to give the robber what little money he had but as he came up to get it Mr. Denison grabbed him by the throat and threw him back. Meanwhile the third robber had come up on the other side of the rig and at this the other lady caught up the whip and struck the horse a blow. It sprang forward and loosened his grasp and also that of the other at his head. Mr. Denison was now able to drive on and although the robbers followed for a distance they soon gave up the chase.

Appreciated their Kindness.

The following letter received by Carscallen Bros. from Mr. W. C. Merrill, whose father, R. S. Merrill, of Boston, was manager of the oil well North Fredericksburg, whose sudden death at the Paisley House some weeks ago shocked the whole community, will explain itself and is naturally gratifying to Messrs. Carscallen.

BOSTON SEPT. 20, 1897.

CARSCALLEN BROS.—

Napanee, Ont.,

My dear Mr. Carscallen:—I regret very much the delaying not being able to send you the enclosed before, but owing to the formality of administration, it has made it a longer delay. The check of \$51.00, you will notice is apparently more than your account. If you will pay \$1.00 to Dr. Vrooman, I think he will understand its significance, as he wrote me he had paid the Consular fees for the same; the balance is in settlement of your bill. If you will please send a receipted bill in full, I will be very much obliged. I want to thank you specially for your more than kind treatment, and all other friends we met there. It has left a very bright mem-

AMPS.....

and Lamp Goods

NOW READY.

PRICES NEVER MORE IN THE

BUYER'S FAVOR.

AT MEDICAL HALL,

W. S. Detlor.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

Famous Line, Souvenir Line, Garlands Line, these three Lines cannot be equalled by any other dealer in Canada. They are sold at Boyle & Son.

Sale of Furniture.

Mr. John H. Stevenson will hold a sale of household goods and furniture to-day and to-morrow, Friday and Saturday, at his residence, Bridge St., Napanee.

A New Departure.

On Sunday next, October 3rd, and each first Sunday of the month till further notice, the evening service in St. Mary Magdalene's church will be rendered with special music and anthem.

Pupils Wanted.

Miss S. Deroche, of the Toronto Conservatory of music, wishes some pupils to begin at once. Terms moderate. Apply any afternoon or evening at the residence of H. M. Deroche, East Street.

THE DOMINION BANK ROBBERY.

While no new developments have come to light in the bank robbery, it is now generally believed that the four men who were camped on Hawley's Point during July and August were the perpetrators of the deed. The detectives on the case have devoted considerable time in an endeavor to discover the owner of the screw driver, found near the partition through which the robbers effected an entrance. It is a crude home-made affair with a wooden handle.

The detectives affect to make light of the tramp theory. All the well-known bank robbers are known to the police they say and if the four men in question were professionals they would have taken greater pains to conceal their identity. They allege that the combination on the safe was not mastered by an expert manipulator, but that it was opened by one who in some manner became acquainted with the combination.

The following from the Halifax Chronicle of Sept. 22nd may or may not prove of value. The fact that one of the "Hawley Point tramps" who was brought before Poole Magistrate Daly gave out that he came from New Brunswick might go to show that he was none other than Bell. The following is the extract from the Chronicle:

"The identification and capture of robbers comes about sometimes in a very curious way, as the case related below will show. One night about six years ago a stranger went into the town of Newcastle, N. B., and the next morning he disappeared. During the night, the safe in James Fish & Co's premises at Newcastle was burglarized and \$700 taken therefrom.

I. C. R. Detective Skeffington went to work on the case, and sent a telegram to River du Loup, giving a description of the stranger, and the county constable and I. C. R. police officer there found him on one of the trains and when searched he had the stolen money in his possession. He was brought to Newcastle, convicted and sentenced to five years in Dorchester. He gave his name as Bell and was said to be well connected. After serving eighteen months of his sentence he made his escape from the penitentiary and had not been heard of again until a few weeks ago. It came out at the trial that he had spent four hours working at Fish's safe, until he got the combination that opened it.

It will be remembered that three weeks ago despatches were published about the robbery of the Dominion bank at Napanee, Ontario, and of \$30,000 having been taken, under similar circumstances as the robbery at Fish's. The strange part of the story is that Detective Skeffington on reading the despatches pitched at once upon Bell, and sent a full description and a photo of him to E. H. Baines, the manager of the Dominion Bank. Word has been received back that Bell is undoubtedly one of the principals, as he was seen in company with three others near the bank on the day of the robbery. It is rather curious that his identity should have been made from Moncton, which is so many hundred miles away."

One of our citizens, who was at the station to meet the midnight train on the night of the robbery, was accosted by two men, a tall and a short one, who inquired the shortest and best route to New York City. The Pinkerton detectives are still in town, and startling developments are expected shortly.

A Good Journal.

The Toronto World is now entering its nineteenth year and has come to be recognized as one of the leading morning papers in the Dominion. It is bright, newsworthy and enterprising and it has become a standing wonder how such a really excellent journal can be sold for one cent. Sam Hunter's cartoons are par excellence and the other special features of the World, which include Katherine Leslie's contributions, make it one of our most welcome exchanges.

An Odessa Feather Bed.

An Odessa Correspondent writes the following remarkable story:—"Uncle Joe," of the Dominion hotel, told me a remarkable story about an erratic feather bed which is calculated to raise hair on the most baldheaded, and set in motion those cringing, creepy creeps along the most sturdy backbone. Not putting much faith in the story I interviewed William Henry Smith this morning, a gentleman of unimpeachable character, who gave me the following for publication:

"Is there any truth in this feather bed, Mr. Smith?"

"Truth, every word of it is truth," said he, "and had it occurred anywhere else, I

A well-known doctor says, "If you want to preserve your babies, don't stuff them."

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken; They cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

Catholic prayer books for sale cheap, one third to one half reduction, at Pollard's Bookstore.

John Jennings has sold his farm in Camden, 100 acres, near Hinch, to Robt. Dowdle, Camden, for \$2,200.

P. J. Power's libel suit against T. S. Carman arising out of trouble over the Belleville opera house was dismissed with costs.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness.

John Walsh, formerly of Deseronto, died at Montreal on the 17th inst., aged seventy years. He was with the Rathbunes for over forty years.

Nelson Sedore, of Trenton, was killed at Canoe Lake on Saturday by a tree falling on him. He leaves a widow and seven children uprooted for.

The G. T. R. post office at Belleville was entered by burglars on Monday night, and a quantity of coppers, several pipes and 2,000 cigars were stolen.

It is well to keep the alarm clock set for every hour these nights. One never can tell when it will be necessary to hunt for more quilts and blankets.

Jno. D. Cameron, aged forty years, died at New York City on the 13th ult. He was a former resident of Napanee and the remains were interred here last week.

It is reported that Mr. F. S. Rockwell has been placed in charge of a Methodist congregation about eighteen miles from Chicago, at a salary of \$600 per annum.

J. J. Perry has Payne's Silver Pills, Payne's Electric Pills, Payne's Golden Syrup and Payne's Pain Reliever for sale also a full range of pure drugs and patent medicines.

A Belleville matron set the dog on a constable who visited her house for the purpose of arresting her son, Clem Ellis, who is wanted for stealing nets. The constable vamoosed the ranch.

Hamilton Armstrong The Leading Grocer issuing groceries provisions, flour, salt etc., at down town prices. The best 25c. Japan tea ever offered to the public, now on hand. Give me a call. Campbell House Block.

Good Blood and Sound Muscles. Scott's Emulsion is a blood-making and strength-producing food. It removes that feeling of utter helplessness which takes possession of one when suffering from general debility.

An order has been issued by the department of fisheries permitting hoop net fishing in Lake Ontario to commence two weeks earlier than usual owing to the poor fishing last spring. The order applies to coarse fish only.

The Excelsior Male Quartette Club of Napanee, assisted by Mr. C. Rose, of Tamworth, and Miss Kenyon, of Kingston, gave an excellent concert in Centreville on Saturday evening to a crowded and delighted house. The club will appear at Sydenham in a few days.

Go to R. Lawson's meat market for prime fresh beef, pork, veal, lamb and all kinds of salted meat. Home-made sausage and all kinds of poultry in season, fine sugar cured ham and English breakfast bacon, always on hand. Prices to suit the times.

Chaplain Lozier, gave his delightful and intellectual entertainment, "Your Mother's Apron Strings," in the W. M. church on Friday evening last. The small crowd in attendance were delighted with the entertainment. The reverend gentlemen repeated the entertainment, by request, on Monday evening.

Morris Paul and Harry Lochhead, of Newburgh, the two youths who were captured at Port Hope by Mr. Wesley Huff and brought to Napanee on Friday last for stealing from their parents, were before Police Magistrate Daly on Friday afternoon, who allowed them to go on suspended sentence.

A sad accident occurred at Pringle's settlement, about four miles from Denbigh on Sept. 22nd. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thompson left home on this date leaving the baby in charge of the children. One of the boys while fooling with some matches set the building on fire and the baby perished in the flames.

... of our short stay among strangers, and I hope if you ever are in trouble, you may experience the same kind treatment that we did among the good people of Napanee. If you ever come to Boston, I should be pleased to know of it, and will try to return in a slight measure your many kindnesses. Trusting you and yours are well, and with renewed thanks for your kindness, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. C. MERRILL.

Safe Crackers at Tamworth.

On Tuesday night burglars broke into W. D. Mace's office at Tamworth and made an unsuccessful attempt to crack his safe. The office adjoins Mr. Mace's grist mills. An entrance was gained by prying open the window. The safe is a burglar proof one, and although the robbers drilled several holes in it and applied powerful explosives the massive doors were proof against their efforts. Failing in their efforts to blow open the safe the robbers adjourned to a nearby blacksmith shop and secured several chisels, a hammer and some other tools. Thus equipped they attempted to pry open the safe doors and did succeed in moving them a trifle, but finally desisted from their efforts. The safe is a double-door affair and opens with a key. The prying and explosives have warped and twisted the locks so that it cannot be opened and probably the services of an expert will have to be called in. The safe contained no money but all Mr. Mace's books and papers are enclosed in it. Lying exposed by the window through which the robbers gained an entrance was a cash box containing about \$12 in silver. This was overlooked by the burglars in their eagerness to get into the safe. Mr. Mace recently came to the conclusion that a safe is about the unsafest place in which to keep money and quietly placed his money in his pocket when he closed up his office on Tuesday evening. Mr. Mace's dog, a supposedly good watch dog, was left in the office but he made no manifestations during the night. Five safes have been successfully cracked in Tamworth within the past few years. The question now arises was it the work of professionals or local men? The majority favor the professional theory.

Foot Ball, Newburgh vs N. C. I.

A game of football was played in Newburgh between the above teams on Tuesday, p.m., in which the N. C. I. was defeated by 2 to 0. The N. C. I. forwards did not play the game they should have played on account of some of the players not keeping their position. If the captain set an example the forwards would be greatly benefited by it. The boys speak highly of their treatment by the Newburgh boys and also of the brilliant combination of the Newburgh forwards. E. W. Grange referred the game to the entire satisfaction of all. The teams lined up as follows:

N. C. I.	NEWBURGH.
McCoy, E.	goal
Fretz,	backs
Hall,	half backs
Burrows,	half backs
Nixon,	Forwards
Hawley,	
Miller,	
Finkle,	
Preston,	
Deroche,	
Lafferty,	
	Lochhead,
	Shannon,
	Wood,
	McKinnon,
	Matthewson,
	Gandier,
	Nesbitt,
	Lott,
	Murphy,
	Wilson,
	Ramsey,

A practice game was played on Wednesday, between the town and the school teams, the former being successful by 2 to 1. As the town had their strongest team the Collegiate boys had one of the best and hardest games yet. The town team was composed of the following: Ponton, Smith, Durand, Coates, Parker, Hayes, Stevens, Grieve, Waggar, E. Grange, W. Grange, H. Athley referred the game satisfactorily.

NOTES.

Our Newburgh correspondent sends us the following notes of the game played between the Napanee Collegiate Institute football team and the Newburgh club on the grounds of the latter on Tuesday.

Murphy played the game of the day for Newburgh. He is a first class man at the business.

Matthewson, Lochhead and Shannon put up an excellent game for Newburgh.

Hall is the star of Napanee's team.

What combination Napanee had was of a very swift nature.

Both teams showed very little practice as little or no combination was played at all.

The boys of Napanee took their defeat like gentlemen.

A return match is supposed to be played in Napanee some evening next week.

Don't fail to see the game between Newburgh and Deseronto on Saturday, Oct. 2nd.

An Exciting Experience.

As Mrs. Alfred Knight and Miss Hawley, Toronto, were driving along the Newburg road, they met with rather an exciting experience. They had two horses, Mr. Knight's fancy cream team. One of the horses stumbled and fell, dragging the other down with it. The horse that was pulled down rolled completely over its companion. One can imagine the state of affairs better than they can describe them. The ladies showed remarkable presence of mind, and when help arrived were trying to extricate the horses. The neckyoke was broken and one or two small straps.

Death of Mrs. Leary.

Mary Hurd Kendall, relic of the late Benjamin Leary, and one of the oldest residents of Napanee, passed over to her reward on the 21st ult., at the ripe old age of eighty six years. Deceased was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1811, and came to this country with her parents in 1816, settling at Kingston. She was married at Kingston to her late husband, who predeceased her to the grave about seven years ago, in 1888. Six children were the result of this union, three boys, George, of Water-town, James, of Winnipeg, and Brock, of Napanee, and three girls, Mrs. W. S. Pringle and Jas. Blair, of Napanee, and Mrs. Miles Pringle, of Duluth. Deceased has resided in Napanee for the past fifty-five years and was universally respected for her many estimable qualities and kindness of heart. She was a great friend of the sick and afflicted and leaves many warm friends to mourn her loss. Since the death of her husband she resided with her daughter, Mrs. W. Pringle, from whose residence the funeral took place on Saturday to the Eastern Cemetery. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Crothers, of the Eastern Methodist church, of which body deceased was a consistent member. The remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends.

Deaths and Presentation.

Mr. A. E. Lang, B. A., ex-modern language master of the Napanee Collegiate Institute, was pleasantly surprised on Thursday evening of last week by a number of the senior pupils of the Collegiate, who waited upon him and presented him with the following address and a handsome silver inkstand and a gold pen. The address was read by Mr. G. E. Hall and the presentation was made by Mr. W. G. Pruyne.

NAPANEE, Sept. 23rd, 1897.

Dear Mr. Lang:—

We, the Napanee Board of Education, and the teaching staff, and present and former senior classes of the Napanee Collegiate Institute, view with sincere regret the severance of your connection with the Institute. For the past eight years by your faithful devotion to duty and your exemplary demeanor, you have not only placed your department in the foremost rank and acquired for yourself a most enviable reputation as a teacher, but you have also won the merited esteem and affection of all those whose privilege and pleasure it has been to associate with you. That your scholarly attainments are appreciated elsewhere is manifest by your recent appointment to the lectureship of Modern Languages in your own Alma Mater. Our sorrow in parting with you is not unmixed with gladness when we contemplate this deserved promotion, and with a pride born of confidence in your ability and gentlemanly instincts we predict for you a most successful career in Victoria University. In parting we beg of you to accept from us this inkstand and pen, which we trust will often remind you of your Napanee friends, whose most earnest prayer is that prosperity and happiness may attend both you and Mrs. Lang in your new sphere of life.

Signed, A. Chinneck,
A. Reid,
G. Herring,
G. E. Hall,
W. G. Pruyne,
H. G. Ward,
Committee.

A few English church services for sale at a great reduction at Pollard's Bookstore.

would have gone twenty five miles to have seen it."

"What are the facts?"

"Well, I live on lot twenty-five in the fifth concession, Ernesttown. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Lawrence Hartman, a respected lady of eighty-two years, lives at my house. Yesterday, Sunday morning, I went down to uncle Joseph Smith's York Road, and when I returned home grandmother told me, and it was corroborated by the other members of my household, that the feather bed (a big heavy one), the bedding and pillows had rolled off the bedstead to the floor, and that they had replaced them in apple-pie order, turned their backs and heard a rustle. They returned quickly to see the feather bed, etc., rolling together and landing on the floor again. A dozen times this was repeated in broad daylight. Then we removed the straw, mattress and tried the feather bed again, but off she'd come. A testament was brought and laid on top of the bed. The feather bed cringed and wriggled and finally dropped on the floor again.

"Bring the big family bible," said I, and that was placed on top of the bed. By-and-by the feathers became uneasy, a few mighty upheavals failed to dislodge the bible; the feathers tickled the corners of the tick, and they folded over the book, but that's all it could do. The bible taken off again, the feather bed went at the performance as usual, and kept it up all day.

"Night came and said to the folks, 'make up that thing and I'll hold 'er down to-night or tumble off on the floor with it.' So after all the objections were prevented and overruled, they made the feather bed and before it had time to get a wriggle in I was on it, holding it down in good shape. I wasn't a bit timid and beyond being awakened once in a while, by the corners of the tick, tickling my face, I enjoyed a comfortable night's rest and had the feather bed under me at daylight Monday morning, but as soon as I got up the bed tumbled out too. I haven't been home for an hour or so and can't say how it is acting since I came down town. Yes sir, this is true, every word of it. The bedroom is immediately off the sitting room."

Mr. Smith is a well-known, well-to-do farmer, whose word is A 1 in the township and with everyone acquainted with him. Besides this Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, near neighbors of Mr. Smith, and also people of high standing, were eyewitnesses. It will be recalled that some years ago Mrs. Hartman's husband died suddenly in St. Alban's church during revival services. Who can explain the occurrence?

Three accordions, one banjo, three violins, and one auto-harp to be cleared at a low price at Pollard's Bookstore.

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once more. Things are coming our way. Lots of business, tons of new goods, make this a cheerful place to shop. If you want to see the best value in the newest fall things you'll be here with the crowd. These new things come this week:—

DRY GOODS STORE

More New Pattern Dresses
very stylish.

New Fancy Silks and Gimps
for Trimming.

New Kid Gloves,
New Shades and Finishes.

New Ringwood Gloves,
White and Colors.

New Mantles,
very handsome garments.

New Hosiery,
in Cashmere and Wool.

New Underwear
for ladies, very special value.

New Furs for Ladies,
Latest Styles.

New Down Quilts,
elegant things.

New Window Shades,
at 25c and 35c.

MEN'S GOODS STORE

New Styles in Beaver Over-coats.

New stock of Frieze Ulsters
New Ulsters and Overcoats
for boys.

New Pea Jackets and odd
garments.

New lines of Fall Suits.

New Cloths for our Tailor-ing Department.

New fall shapes in Hats.

New styles in Tweed and
Cloth Caps.

New Underwear, extraordi-nary value.

New fall styles in Ties and
Collars.

New Grain Bags, special
value.

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